FBIS DAILY REPORT

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COMMENT ON 3D ANNIVERSARY OF HELSINKI ACT

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND Editorial

LD011250Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0302 GMT 1 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Entitled "Three Years After Helsinki," today's NEUES DEUTSCHLAND editorial deals with the third anniversary of the summit meeting in the Finnish capital. The following is the text: The 3 years that have passed since the Helsinki summit meeting have confirmed that the CSCE was the most important multilateral action for the consolidation of security and for the implementation of the principles of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems in our continent since the anti-Hitler coalition. A positive influence on the political atmosphere in Europe and beyond emanates from the fact that the code of principles embodied in the final act confirms multilaterally the territorial realities that emerged as a result of the victory of the peoples in the struggle against fascism and of the postwar developments.

At the SED party congress, General Secretary of the SED Central Committee Erich Honecker said with regard to this: "With the successful conclusion of the CSCE, important basic principles for a stable system of peace were created in Europe at the highest level." In this sense the Helsinki Final Act is a historic document. The conference and its results have helped to make the principles of peaceful coexistence more and more the norm for the coexistence of states with different social systems and helped to develop mutually advantageous cooperation between them.

The communique on the meeting between Leonid Brezhnev and Erich Honecker in the Crimea on 26 July 1978 says: "During the discussion of the situation in Europe it was stressed that the consolidation of peace and the further development of good-neighborly cooperation between European states requires above all the strict fulfillment of the treaties and agreements that have become the foundation of the process of detente on the continent and the full implementation of the principles and agreements of the Helsinki Final Act."

It is precisely this demand that prompts increased activity by the forces hostile to detente. The ink on the CSCE Final Act was not even dry when these circles started their carefully coordinated political, diplomatic and ideological campaign to distort the Helsinki decisions, which they had planned long before the conference.

The time that has passed since the beginning of the Final Act confirms the assessment made by the general secretary of the SEC Central Committee, Erich Honecker, at the eighth plenum that the international dispute over the objectives of peace and detente has intensified. The present international development is--as the report of the Politburo states--characterized by the effect that of the interrelationship of two directly opposing tendencies. On the one hand there is the movement toward the deepening of detente, and on the other there is the acceleration of the arms race and the intensification of the ideological conflict by imperialism. The aggressive imperialist circles that want to undermine political detente are working with all means for a return to the cold war. At the Washington summit meeting last May, NATO took new decisions on nuclear and conventional armaments that aim at forcing a fresh round of the arms race upon the world and preventing effective measures for military detente. The imperialist activities in the Middle East, in the Horn of Africa and in southern Africa, and military intervention in Zaire by NATO states endanger the independence of sovereign states and threaten both national liberation movements and peace and detente in the world.

Prominent imperialist circles are stepping up their efforts to undermine the positive results of detente and are attacking the essence of the policy of peaceful coexistence. They are trying above all to thwart the political aim of detente--peace, security and cooperation--and to falsify firmly-established principles such as noninterference in the internal affairs of other states, respect for the sovereignty of states and the inviolability of their frontiers and the renunciation of threats and the use of force, and to transform them into the opposite. Under the false slogan of the "protection of human rights," leading reactionary circles in the capitalist states are conducting a crusade against the socialist states and their achievements. Behind the increased harassment of the Soviet Union, our workers' and peasants' state and of the other socialist countries lies the attempt to draw attention away from their own crisis, to obstruct measures for arms control and disarmament, to heat up the arms race and to introduce new weapons of mass destruction such as the neutron bomb. All this shows that the process of deepening detente and of developing equal cooperation is a hard, protracted struggle. The conflict centers on the policy of peaceful coexistence, its nature, content and prospects. At the Belgrade meeting it was intended to "rewrite" the Final Act into an instrument against detente and peaceful coexistence. The attempt failed.

The struggle for guaranteed international security always was, and is today, a main concern for GDR foreign policy. All its international activities are directed toward this end, because the socialist states regard the preservation of peace as the decisive task of our time. It is in this spirit that the GDR has contributed to the achievement of the European system of treaties, the quadripartite agreement on West Berlin and the Helsinki Final Act and it fulfills the spirit and the letter of all international obligations into which it has entered. The GDR has worked conscientiously and properly to implement the Final Act as a whole. There is no section of the Helsinki Final Act where the GDR cannot show concrete results and measures, and it was for this reason that after Helsinki political consultations with the capitalist states were expanded and over 80 treaties and agreements concerning all areas of the Final Act were concluded with the majority of the capitalist states. In this way the GDR helped and is helping in a concrete way to put the Final Act into practice and thus to give substance to detente.

The GDR will continue in the future to make every effort to fully implement the provisions of the Final Act. Here the main question is to strengthen the results achieved in the field of political detente with concrete measures for halting the arms race and for disarmament. Disarmament is the most important task of the present time. The disarmament proposals submitted by the USSR at the United Nations General Assembly special session on disarmament, which were fully and completely supported by the GDR, are appropriate for the promotion and acceleration of the solution of this most urgent question in the interests of world peace. The Helsinki principles will in future continue to form the basis for further deepening relations between states with different social systems. Strict respect for and observance of them will encourage further progress in the development of mutually advantageous cooperation.

Polish Comment

LD0107302Y Warsaw PAP in English 0500 GMT 1 Aug 78 LD

[From the press review; TRYBUNA LUDU, GLOS PRACY and ZYCIE WARSZAWY on the third anniversary of the Helsinki CSCE conference]

[Text] Warsaw, 1 Aug, PAP--In the second part of his article commemorating the 3rd anniversary of the Helsinki Conference, Prof Dobrosielski writes in TRYBUNA LUDU about the "human rights campaign" launched by the most conservative groups in the U.S. and Western Europe:

"It must be clearly stated that some of the initiators of this campaign were not guided by the care over the protection of human rights in the socialist countries but in fact tried to sanction interference in the internal affairs of our states, to legalize, in a special way, their support for dissidents and opposition groups.

"Principle seven of the Helsinki Final Act cannot be, obviously, interpreted in such a way. On the third anniversary of the Helsinki summit it would be worthwhile to come up with the call: Back to the source, to the Final Act of the CSCE in its original and integral way. Let's make the whole of the Final Act the basis of a business-like and constructive discussion in order to materialize its provisions in the field of security--that is to say, political and military detente--economic, scientific and technological cooperation, culture, information and human contacts. It will certainly prove beneficial to all participating states and mankind."

Prof. Dobrosielski goes on: "Among U.S. politicians there is a tendency to emphasize rivalry and confrontation and to diminish the areas of cooperation, return to power-politics, make recourse to threats in order to demonstrate steadfastness and courage and gain popularity at all costs. Poland and probably the whole Europe are deeply concerned over the recent pronouncements of U.S. President Jimmy Carter in West Berlin on the NATO commitment to the reunification of Germany.

We hope that in the struggle and hesitations connected with detente and relations with the USSR, common sense and realism, well understood interest of the U.S. the East-West relations, [phrase as received] and of all mankind will emerge victorious from spinning. [as received] The maintenance and consolidation of peace, curbing and limiting of the arms race, disarmament and mutually beneficial comprehensive cooperation are the utmost goals in today's international relations. To achieve these aims, it is indispensable to maintain, consolidate, broaden and deepen the process of detente. We consistently implement all provisions of the Final Act both in the sphere of bilateral cooperation and multilateral actions aimed at the strengthening of detente. We stand for the curbing and limiting of an ongoing arms race and for the opening of new ways for disarmament."

The Helsinki anniversary is also commented by GLOS PRACY. The trade union daily writes in part: "A successful course of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe has become a common victory of the realistically thinking political forces from our continent.

There are, however, political forces which are against the noble principle of the CSCE, against the spirit of Helsinki. It is those forces which, for instance, tried to undermine some principle and ideas of the CSCE on the occasion of the Belgrade follow-up meeting. It is those forces which, spreading groundless slogans on the alleged 'Soviet threat,' call for the intensification of the arms race, especially for the production of the homicidal neutron bomb by the U.S. and its deployment in the NATO arsenals.

The countries of the socialist community firmly pronounce themselves in favour of the total and universal implementation of the principles confirmed in Helsinki which determine the basis of a lasting peace, security and cooperation in Europe, they confirm their adherence to these principles and determination to consistently implement them."

Commenting on the same subject ZYCIE WARSZAWY writes: "The Helsinki conference materialized after the East and West agreed to accept the principle of partnership which barred the enforcing of one's will onto another and moulding one's partner into one's image and likeness. Mutural acceptance and recognition of the existing European pattern was to form the basis for cooperation and bridging the gaps between the two systems.

"There are many who understand and implement the Helsinki resolutions in a proper spirit, but there are also a lot of actions aimed against detente allegedly carried out in the name of detente. It is high time for a return to the Helsinki principles,"

Bulgarian Comment

AU011105Y Sofia BTA in English 0805 GMT 1 Aug 78 AU

[Commentary by Lyuben Khristov, BTA commentator: "The Helsinki Behest"]

[Text] Sofia, August 1 (BTA commentator Lyuben Khristov)--The 1095 days that have elapsed since the signing of the Final Act in Helsinki came to confirm the significance of this historic document as a charter of peace, security and cooperation. The successful completion of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe was a major and sensible victory of all the signatories which declared that they chose peace not war, peaceful co-existence not confrontation. None is favoured or disfavoured in that charter of peace. It creates the necessary preconditions for each country, small and large alike, for each government and for each politico-geographical region to practically show its concern and willingness to implement Helsinki's ten basic principles--the principles which have to spell the end of the "cold war" once and for all while averting any steps which might lead to a "cold peace". Over these three years Helsinki stood the symbol of a new outlook, of a new approach to international issues. And the greatest contribution to this end indisputably belongs to the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community which once again confirmed their commitment to principles and their unfailing consistency, their reasonable and sober-minded approach to the global topics of our time.

Bulgaria maintains brisk international relations with countries near and remote. Particularly purposeful are the efforts Bulgaria makes at strengthening the relations of goodneighbourliness and cooperation with all the Balkan countries. In the spirit of Helsinki and complying with the principles of Helsinki she has proved that her policy in the Balkans is principled, that she entertains no territorial claims to any neighbouring state and that she does not cash in and has no intention whatsoever to cash in on the existing difficulties and problems or on such that might crop up in the future in any of her neighbours for ad hoc purposes. And this can easily be borne out by the result of the meetings the State Council president, Mr Todor Zhivkov, had with the prime ministers of Greece and Turkey, meetings which paved new ways for closeness and cooperation, for making the Balkans a zone of peace and cooperation, for mutual trust and mutual respect for interests. And in that very spirit Bulgaria is making every effort at promoting her relations of peace and cooperation with the other states in Europe and the world.

The realistic approach employed by a number of Western states, too, made a major contribution to furthering the goals of detente, which evidently and for everyone could only be a two-way street. Unfortunately the ruling circles of some states are still making persistent efforts at blocking the way to detente. They insist on imposing their perverse interpretation of the texts they signed voluntarily. Thus the ill-wishers of peace and international understanding are substituting the history-denounced "cold war" positions for the positions of "cold peace". All this poses today the exigent question of who are "for" and who are "against" peace, disarmament, understanding, and the sensible approach to the burning international and regional problems. The spirit of Helsinki is one and indivisible. The obligations of all the signatories of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe are identical. The all have taken the same obligations, willingly and solemnly, and these should be observed and applied in international relations the way the Soviet Union, Bulgaria and the other countries of the socialist community are observing and applying them. Peace and security have no other alternative.

ITALIAN JOURNALIST ON DILEMMA FOLLOWING PRC PULLOUT

LD011519Y Turin LA STAMPA in Italian 27 Jul 78 pp 1-2 LD

[Frane Barbieri dispatch: "Soviet Pressures To 'Hook' Albanians Again Are Increasing"]

[Text] Belgrade--For 15 years, from the time when it broke with Moscow, Albania remained, so to speak, a supernumerary country among the countries of Europe. Europe almost failed to notice that one participant was missing at all the continent's conferences, from Helsinki to the communists' Berlin conference. Because of its long and obstinate self-isolation, Albania was regarded as one country too many rather than as one too few within the European framework. It even seemed that Tirana itself was seeking to be forgotten by the continet to which it belongs in order to consolidate its position as an Asian outpost on the Mediterranean.

Now everything is about to change. The sudden break with China is compelling Albania to realize that it lies in Europe and is making Europe itself discover the importance of its "surplus" member. Practically no one was worried by the fact that the Chinese had formed a bridgehead at a key point in Europe, not even when they were threatening world revolution. The West was pleased at the removal of the Soviet bases from the Adriatic. Yugoslavia was pleased at no longer having a pawn of Moscow on its doorstep. The vacuum left behind by the Chinese poses a major problem for everybody: Who will become installed in this highly important position?

The reports which leak out of Tirana are sparse. Albania is experiencing a time of tension and euphoria. The students who have returned from Peking are parading through the streets carrying huge portraits of Hoxha and Mao. They are extolling their party as the only revolutionary party left in the world and are denouncing Peking's revisionist turnabout. Officially, Tirana seems proud of having lost even its last ally and at being the sole repository of the ideas of Mao and Stalin. However, the enthusiasm scarcely conceals the tension. The influx of foreigners has been reduced. Even the usual strictly controlled tourist parties have been almost stopped. Only visits by relatives of Albanians are allowed from Yugoslavia.

"People's defense" exercises are being organized throughout the country. According to diplomatic sources, trenches are even being dug in some places. According to the same sources, expulsions from the party and even arrests of some officials and experts suspected of links and sympathies with the China of the new course are under way. The leaders are delivering no speeches; the government has made no further statements since issuing the note casting the entire blame for the rift on Peking. However, a firm resolve to remain even more independent than ever, loyal to the principles which have governed Albanian policy, is clear from press articles.

But will Enver Hoxha be able to rule merely by waving the last copy of Mao's little red book? Half of the nation's requirements were imported from China or financed by it. The annual total of the Chinese capital grant exceeded $200 billion (which was subsequently halved after Hoxha alined himself with the "gang of four" against Hua Kuo-feng). The main technicians at the Elbasan steelworks, the Brasc refineries and the Fierz hydroelectric power plants, which were constructed with resources from Peking, were Chinese. The last 1,000 left Tirana 12 days ago.

Then there are the weapons, which were all supplied and largely serviced by the Chinese Army. The thesis concerning autarky and self-sufficiency, maintained also theoretically by Hoxha as the cornerstone of national policy, rested, after all, on a reservoir of 800 million Chinese. However much it may not be the rich and efficient arcadia which an Italian television documentary recently presented to us, Albania nevertheless has a great reserve to replace the Chinese supplies, which is this proud people's traditional readiness for extreme sacrifice.

Will it be sufficient to resist all the attempts, ambitions and aspirations of the most diverse countries which will seek to fill the vacuum left behind by the Chinese?

The Albanians usually reply: "If Tito resisted, we, too, will resist." However, there is a substantial difference. Yugoslavia has resisted by opening up in all directions and creating the enormous hinterland of the nonalined countries. Albania wants to resist while hermetically locked inside its fortress. And in these situations you always end up by allowing a strong cohabitant inside who is later discovered to also be possessive. In fact, over all these years, Tirana has oscillated between the Chinese temptation and the Soviet temptation. Pro-Soviet and pro-Chinese personalities have been cyclically purged from the Politburo. The latest most spectacular victims were minister of defense Baluku, who suggested a cautious overture toward Moscow, since China was too remote, later joined in his misfortune by Deputy Prime Minister and economy chief Kellezi, because he asserted the desirability of overtures toward Europe and the EEC, as suggested by Teng Hsiao-ping.

According to reports by diplomatic sources, the two currents have not disappeared from the nevertheless scanty and repressed political dialectics among the Albanian leadership. The pro-Chinese are probably stymied at present and the pro-Soviets will have new reasons for stepping forward. They are said to be especially strong in the ranks of the army. In the experts' opinion, Enver Hoxha will be unable to accept their suggestions without running too many risks.

He created his own charismatic image first of all through his polemical opposition to Moscow. As he once did with respect to Khrushchev, he could do now with respect to Hua, explaining the rift on the grounds of safeguarding Albania's independent principles, which are still loyal to Stalin and Mao, but which have been abjured by Moscow and Peking. But what he cannot do without losing his charismatic prestige is to exchange Peking suddenly for Moscow, after replacing Moscow with Peking.

He would have grounds for doing so inasmuch as he abandoned Khrushchev when the latter drew closer to Tito and is now abandoning Hua on the eve of his arrival in Yugoslavia; he could therefore avenge himself by returning to a Moscow which has in the meantime become estranged from Belgrade. Nevertheless, he has said too many harsh things about the Russian "social imperialists," even recently, to make the Albanians forget them instantly.

For their part, the Soviets have hinted, albeit with extreme caution, that they are prepared to forget There has not yet been any Soviet statement, or rather, none has been made public. They probably fear a brusque response from Tirana such as occurred a few years ago when Hoxha retorted in the light of the Kremlin's satisfaction at his first disagreements with Hua: "The outstretched hand of the social imperialists cannot be taken into consideration."

However, Moscow has already moved its pawns. First of all, the Bulgarian leader Zhivkov stepped forward; in a speech in Blagoevgrad, in which he reopened the disputes with Yugoslavia, he made advances toward Albania, offering the normalization of relations in advantageous cooperation. Next the Czechoslovaks, who were trading with Albania, obviously on Soviet instructions (in order to "maintain a presence"), offered an expansion of the agreements. The Vietnamese official organ NHAN DAN published an appeal for aid from the socialist countries for Albania, which was "brutally rejected by the Chinese when it refused to follow their policy." Last, the Cuban news agency hinted in a commentary at a possible overture by Havana toward Tirana.

At any rate, Moscow is preparing its channels. A contact through Cuba or Vietnam would be less compromising for Hoxha, in view of the revolutionary extremism of the two countries.

However, some leaks even speak of a Soviet offer to Tirana to restore normal diplomatic relations. It is to be wondered, nevertheless, whether Moscow can wait long to reabsorb Albania. It is too tempting an opportunity to bring the Soviet Union back to the Adriatic bases, which were constructed by the Soviets themselves and which Khrushchev imprudently caused to be taken from him.

Today, with the powerful Russian fleet in the Mediterranean, those bases are taking on crucial strategic importance. That is why the pressures exerted on Tirana will become insistent, and, with these, the disputes among the internal factions in Albania. The stakes are so high that not a few experts are predicting, rather than a capitulation by Enver Hoxha, which is unlikely because of old grudges, his actual fall at the hands of the pro-Soviet factions, primarily within the military.

Albania's bucolic and rather listless existence runs the risk of soon being disturbed, partly because, in view of the strategic importance of the vacuum left behind by the Chinese, the Western powers are also taking steps to fill it or at least to prevent the Soviets from slipping into it. According to some reports, Albania was discussed peripherally at the seven-nation Bonn conference. The FRG immediately declared that it is prepared to replace China economically, but contact between it and Tirana is hampered by the the Albanian demand for compensation for war damage totalling 2 billion Marks, which is unacceptable for the Bonn government. France and Italy, with trade relations already under way, appeared more suitable. However, it also depends on Hoxha's intentions to what extent a Western "replacement" which would deny the Soviets strategic access through economic means will be feasible.

The Albanian leader is concentrating for the moment solely on Greece, with which he has signed a trade agreement (Minister Panayiotopoulos went to Tirana on the first Olympic Airways flight) and Turkey (following the demonstrations organized for the return of the remains of Frasheri, the "father of modern Albania", by Istanbul). Albanian athletes will also take part for the first time in the next Balkan games in Athens. This is a minuscule "ping pong" diplomacy, whose consequences are still unforeseeable, even though they could upset the already precarious and complex Mediterranean situation.

By installing themselves in the Albanian bases, the Soviets would at last realize Peter the Great's dream of reaching the warm seas. Moreover, they would be establishing themselves on Yugoslavia's doorstep, being able to exert pincerlike pressures. The harsh Bulgarian attack against Yugoslavia over Macedonia at this very moment is perhaps no coincidence. Here we come to the final enigma: why does Hoxha not seek to emerge from isolation by leaning on Yugoslavia?

The Albanian leader's reasoning may also be tainted by old grudges, but there are specific reasons for his closed attitude toward Belgrade: he is afraid of the influence of Yugoslav ideas, which would undermine the crude structure of his centralistic and authoritarian power, and is afraid, at the same time, of the impact of an open comparison between the revisionist way of life and outlook of 1 ½ million Yugoslav Albanians and those of 2 ½ million Albanians. Among the few doors in the Albanian fortress, the door facing Yugoslavia is therefore probably the one which is most firmly closed and strictly controlled especially when Hua Kuo-feng will soon be appearing in front of that door on a visit to Tito.

ATA REPORTS CITIZENS' APPROVAL OF PARTY LETTER TO PRC

LD011142Y Tirana ATA in English 0910 GMT 1 Aug 78 LD

["The Entire Albanian People Unanimously Approve the Consistent Marxist-Leninist Line and Stand of the Party of Labour of Albania; Profound Indignation and Anger for the Arbitrary and Anti-Albanian Act of the Chinese Government"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, August 1, (ATA)--Getting acquainted with the letter of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania and of the Government of the PSR of Albania to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the Chinese Government, the entire Albanian people unanimously approves, as always, the Marxist-Leninist line of our party, its principled, consistent stand, in defence of the cause of the revolution and socialism. At the same time, everywhere the people express their indignation and anger for the unilateral and arbitrary act of the Chinese Government, which constitutes a perfidious act towards Socialist Albania.

The newspapers and radio-TV devote ample place to the statements made by workers, cooperativists, armymen, intellectuals, etc., who express the steel like unity of our people round the party and their determination to forge ahead in the socialist construction self-reliantly.

Neither pressures and blackmail, nor blockades, nor encirclements, and the cessation of the economic and military aids to Albania intimidate us, say the workers of "tractor" plant in Tirana. The promise that soon they will turn out the tractor of the Albanian brand, that, by exploiting the inner reserves, they will turn out 8,000 tons of steel and 500 tons of special steels. Yesterday, they turned out the last detail of the tractor, the connecting rod. The fulfillment and overfulfillment of tasks are telling blows to those who wish ill to us, they say. The words the workers express for the party, for its correct Marxist-Leninist line steel ever more the unity, the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The workers of "Enver Hoxha" plant promised to fulfill the five year plan in four years and a half, to give 100 new spare parts over the plan, to increase the efficiency of the exploitation of metals, etc.

The hostile act of the Chinese leaders, declare the workers, will not move our party and peoples from the sound positions of Marxism-Leninism. We are determined that, with the party in the lead, we will carry to the end the construction of the combine. The pig iron production is increasing with every passing day. In July alone, we turned out 3,800 tons of pig iron more than in June. Having got acquainted with the letter, the builders and fitters of the Elbasan metallurgical combine, expressed their profound indignation and anger for the hostile act of the Chinese leaders towards Socialist Albania and their firm determination that armed with the historic decisions of the 7th congress of the party, they will just as always, smash more successfully the imperialist-revisionist blockade.

The Chinese side has done its utmost to hinder the construction of hydropower stations of Van I Dejes and Fierza, writes Prof Petrit Radovicka, rector of Tirana University, in the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT. The Chinese side did not accept to undertake the study and designing of these hydropower stations. Our cadres have gained a good experience and undertook the designing of Vau I Dejes and Fierza self-reliantly. If the Chinese advices and recommendations would be taken into consideration, the Fierza hydropower station either would have been put aside or its construction would have been put off for some years.

Our cadres, educated by the party, did not subdue to the pressure of the Chinese side. The studies revealed that the opinions of the Albanian specialists were fully substantiated. The Fierza hydropower station will fully be built in due time.

As a powerful refrain echo the inspiring words with which the letter of the CC of the PLA and of the Government of the PSR of Albania closes: "Our cause is just. Socialist Albania will triumph," writes in the newspaper BASHKIMI, Llazar Siliqi, member of the presidency of the Albanian Writers and Artists Union. Our revolutionary writers and artists, educated with the teachings of the party and of Comrade Enver Hoxha, will continue to give works of a high ideo-artistic content, reflecting the revolutionary drive of our working masses for the socialist construction and the defence of the homeland, according to the Marxist-Leninist principle of self-reliance. The brilliant example of our heroic party and of our valiant and industrious people inspires us.

All the units of the Albanian Armed Forces express these days the pride and support for the resolute Marxist-Leninist stand of the PLA.

"We will enchance still more the revolutionary vigilance for the defence of the homeland and of the people, we will always be on guard of the achieved victories. For the homeland, the party and socialism we will not spare even the last drop of blood, if need be." This is the oath of the entire Albanian soldier-people.

ATA CITES INTERNATIONAL CRITICISM OF PRC AID WITHDRAWAL

LD011306Y Tirana ATA in English 0916 GMT 1 Aug 78 LD

["Solidarity With a Resolute Support of the Marxist-Leninist and the Revolutionary and Progressive Forces for Socialist Albania"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, August 1 (ATA)--The arbitrary act of the Chinese Government for the cessation of economic and military aid and for the withdrawal of the Chinese specialists from Albania has aroused deep indignation on the international arena.

The Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania, the first secretary of the C.C. of the PLA Comrade Enver Hoxha, the central institutions and mass organisations have received and continue to receive messages, cables, letters and statements from all over the world. Through them, communist and workers' parties (Marxist-Leninist), friendship associations with our country, progressive political, cultural and social personalities, friends and well-wishers of the P.S.R. of Albania express their profound indignation for the arbitrary, reactionary and anti-Albanian act of the Chinese leadership, their profound solidarity and sympathy with the Party of Labour of Albania and the Albanian people. In these documents, they state that they back up the correct Marxist-Leninist line of the Party of Labour of Albania as well as its consistent and principled struggle in defence of Marxism-Leninism and the construction of socialism. They hail the determination and courage of the Albanian people to cope with and overcome the difficulties created by the savage imperialist-revisionist blockades, to defend the socialist homeland.

The messages, cables, letters, statements as well as the articles of the Marxist-Leninist press and those of the world severely condemn and denounce the brutal act of the Chinese leadership against Socialist Albania, express the firm conviction that, just as in the past, now too, the Albanian people, led by their Party of Labour with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, will overcome every obstacle, will never yield before any pressure and blackmail, wherever it may come from, will advance always forward on the road of the revolution and the construction of socialism.

Socialist Albania, the Party of Labour, the Government of Albania and the heroic Albanian people, they say, are not alone. The Marxist-Leninist forces, the progressive and revolutionary people, the freedom-loving people everywhere in the world are side by side with them.

Follow extracts from these messages, cables, letters and statements that the C.C. of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha have received as well as extracts from various articles of the press.

The newspaper NUOVA UNITA, central organ of the Communist Party of Italy (M-L), published on the 25th of July a communique of the Political Bureau of this party entitled: "We Support the Just Positions of the Party of Labour of Albania," which says among others:

The Communist Party of Italy (M-L), in the face of the grave act of the Chinese leaders, who cancelled the agreements with Albania for the economic and military supplies and withdrew the specialists, denounces this before the masses as an act in opposition with every Marxist-Leninist and internationalist principle, in opposition also with every norm of respecting the agreements concluded upon the free will. This is a base retaliation on the part of the Chinese leadership when it saw that its pressures and blackmail to submit Albania to its anti-Marxist policy failed.

The Communist Party of Italy (M-L) is especially sensitive in the face of these events, because it too, has encountered with the pressures and blackmail of the leading group of the Communist Party of China.

The Communist Party of Italy (M-L) stands on the side of the sister party of Albania, stresses the article, and is convinced that under the wise and farsighted leadership of the Party of Labour of Albania, led by its Central Committee with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, the Albanian people, who have glorious traditions in the struggle for independence and the cause of the revolution, will certainly cause defeat to these manoeuvres as they caused defeat to those of the Khrushchevite revisionists.

On the 21st of July, the newspaper ROTER MORGEN, central organ of the Communist Party of Germany (M-L), published an editorial article entitled: "Hostile Act of the Chinese Government Towards the People's Socialist Republic of Albania; In the Footsteps of Khrushchev," which says among others:

Our party and all the revolutionary and progressive people of Germany strongly condemn this open anti-Marxist and chauvinist act. The People's Socialist Republic of Albania has always been a faithful friend of all the peoples against imperialism, reaction and revisionism. Therefore, the hostile act of the Chinese Government against the People's Socialist Republic of Albania is directed not only against the Albanian people, but also against all the people in the world who are linked with them in the common struggle for freedom and independence, for the triumph of the revolution and socialism.

With its hostile act towards Socialist Albania and with the support for the bloody fascist regimes in Asia, Africa and Latin America, says the article of ROTER MORGEN, the Chinese leadership does not differ from the imperialist powers in the world.

The Party of Labour and Socialist Albania will further march on their road for the complete construction of socialism and the further strengthening of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the article emphasizes, writing in conclusion: It is always relevant what the chairman of our party, Comrade Ernst Aust, said in his greeting to the 77th historic Congress of the Party of Labour of Albania: "We German Marxist-Leninists consider every attack against Albania as an attack against us and will reply to it intrepidly and resolutely."

The chairman of the Denmark-Albania Friendship Association, Ole Nielsen, in his message, says among others: The Denmark-Albania Friendship Association wishes to express its full support for the just stand of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. We powerfully condemn this hostile, reactionary and anti-Albanian act of the Chinese Government.

We are convinced that Socialist Albania will continue the triumphant march on the road of socialism relying on its own forces, under the correct leadership of the Party of Labour of Albania with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, Socialist Albania shines more than ever like a glorious beacon of socialism in the world.

In a message sent from our French and Belgium friends who are for a visit in Albania, it is said among others:

We resolutely condemn the hostile act of the Chinese Government, we are convinced that today, the Albanian people, prepared in all directions, will successfully cope with the pressures and blackmail of every kind and determined more than ever, will overcome all difficulties, will score new victories in the construction of the socialist society powerfully relying on their own forces.

Luis Borgez, general secretary of the Portugal-Albania Friendship Association, says in his message: Becoming acquainted with the hostile stand of the Chinese Government, we express to the Albanian people and government, our solidarity and support. We shall carry out our task of acquainting the Portuguese people with the truth.

The message sent by the Federation of the Students of Black Africa in France, says among others that it learned with profound indignation about the decision of the Chinese leaders to suspend all aid to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, we condemn this action of the Chinese Government, the message emphasizes, and reiterate our firm support for the Albanian party and people and their revolutionary youth.

As representative of the Sweden-Albanian Friendship Association and real friends of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, says the telegram sent by a group of Swedish friends who are in our country, we are filled with profound indignation to learn that the People's Republic of China took the decision to immediately cease all civil and military aid and credits to Albania.

Pressures and blackmail, regardless of the form in which they are made, to put on their knees the Party of Labour of Albania and the Albanian people, have never been and will never be successful. In these moments, we fully support the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

VISIT OF GERMAN CP CHAIRMAN REPORTED

AU312155Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 31 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Comrades Ernst Aust, chairman of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Germany, and (Waltraud Aust), member of the party's Central Control Commission, have paid a friendly visit to our country at the invitation of the AWP Central Committee.

Comrades Mehmet Shehu, party Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, and Ramiz Alia, Politburo member and AWP Central Committee secretary, have received Comrade Ernst Aust and had talks with him.

The talks were characterized by complete unity of opinion on all issues discussed. Also attending the talks was Piro Bita, director of the Foreign Affairs Directorate of the party Central Committee.

Comrades Mehmet Shehu and Ramiz Alia gave a luncheon in honor of the German guests, which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere. Also attending the luncheon were Fiqrete Shehu, AWP Central Committee member; Piro Bita, director of the Foreign Affairs Directorate of the party Central Committee; and other comrades.

During their stay in our country, the German guests visited work and production centers and cultural-artistic institutions in Durres, Pogradec, Berat and Shkoder Districts where they met workers of these districts.

Comrades Ernst Aust and (Waltraud Aust) have left our country.

Interviewed by Radio Correspondent

AU0111216Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 31 Jul 78 AU

[Interview with Ernst Aust, chairman of the German Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist), given to a correspondent of Radio Tirana--date and place of interview not given]

[Text] This is not the first time that I have come to Albania. Every time that I come I see very clearly the progress made in the construction of socialism. New projects are arising where none existed before. Particularly noticeable is the unity between the people and their government, between the working masses and their vanguard party led by Comrade Enver Hoxha. Albania is vigilant. Albania is ready for defense. The Albanian people have transformed their country into an impregnable fortress against which all enemies would surely break their heads.

In the name of our party, its Central Committee and Politburo, I am authorized to state: The Communist Party of Germany (Marxist-Leninist) condemns with profound indignation the hostile act of the Chinese leadership. By this act they have demonstrated before the entire world that in its chauvinistic big-power intentions, it does not stop at blackmail and the use of imperialist methods, consciously violating the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. It is certain that this base act against Albania will be condemned by all progressive people in the world.

The Communist Party of Germany (Marxist-Leninist) assures the Albanian people, the working class and their vanguard revolutionary party, the AWP led by Comrade Enver Hoxha, of its firm solidarity and friendship. It will remain loyal and firm before all difficulties in defense of the principles of Marxism-Leninism, in defense of Socialist Albania.

The reasons [given in the Chinese note to Albania] are inverted, idiotic and ridiculous. What is one to think when the Chinese claim that the Albanians have supposedly sabotaged their aid; that, after the work was delayed endlessly on the part of the Chinese specialists, the Albanians finally insisted on firm dates for the conclusion of the work at the Elbasan metallurgical combine? Specific dates, as is known the world over, are an integral part of agreements. Who can believe that the Chinese specialists needed 3 months to consult on how to remove the layer of crust formed in the combine's furnace and then, when the Albanians, fed up by the long waiting period, cleaned it up themselves, the Chinese considered this to be an unfriendly act. As for the accusation of the Chinese that the Albanians wanted to cause a big accident at the Ballsh refinery and then blame the Chinese specialists for it--this is infamous. By their arbitrary action against the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, the Peking leadership wants to remove a troublesome harbinger.

Even in the past, Albania, the AWP, through its consistent Marxist-Leninist stand, was a hindering factor and an obstacle to the Chinese leadership. However, even this could not check the process of China's counterrevolutionary restoration. The Chinese leaders are currently instigating war openly. In this war, from which they hope to emerge [word indistinct], they hope that when Europe and entire parts of Asia have been turned into ruins, when the blood of tens of millions of workers has been shed, they will then be able to set up their imperialist domination over these ruins.

The capitalists are talking about Albania as the last bastion of socialism. I consider this to be praise because what this implies is that Albania is a bastion of Marxism-Leninism. But Albania is not the last bastion. It is the first bastion from which the revived Marxist-Leninist movement, following the betrayal of the revisionists of all hues, has received and continues to receive new impulses and stimuli.

The Communist Party of Germany (Marxist-Leninist) will always accomplish its proletarian and internationalist duty toward the sisterly Albanian party, the AWP.

BRAZILIAN CP CABLES HOXHA ON SUPPORT AGAINST PRC

AU012234Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 1 Aug 78 AU

[Telegram to Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee, and to the AWP Central Committee by the Brazilian Communist Party Central Committee]

[Text] Albania is very great for the ideas it defends, the example it sets and the cause it supports.

Dear Comrade Enver Hoxha, dear comrades of the AWP Central Committee; the hostile, unilateral and arbitrary act of the PRC Government to cut off all civil and military aid to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, to leave construction of a number of important projects half finished and to recall all the Chinese specialists working in Albania has caused the deepest indignation among the communists and certainly among the broad working masses of Brazil.

We have long observed with revolutionary concern the contemptuous attitude of the Chinese leaders toward the forces that genuinely defend socialism and the revolution and their arrogant and imposing revisionism, imperialism and world reaction. While acting in this manner, they embraced the opportunists and renegades of the proletarian cause, like Tito, and, with the greatest consideration welcomed people like Nixon as old friends, even when their own people opposed this. They have now gone to the extreme vileness and by economically attacking a socialist country like Albania, which is admired and respected for its adherence to principles, its militant spirit and its revolutionary honesty, intend to weaken its economy and national defense. This is an unjustified attack against socialism and the dictatorship of the proletariat which, through its counterrevolutionary contents, affects the peoples of all countries who are fighting for their national and social liberation.

By an act of this kind the Chinese leaders merely repeat the detested attitude of the Soviet revisionists who, in their attempts to silence the voices of those who criticized their betrayal of socialism, attacked Albania and China with the same methods. At that time this fact showed clearly that Khruschev and his gang had deviated from the socialist road. One wonders if the attitude of the Chinese leaders does not prove the same thing? Where does proletarian internationalism stand in this (?case)? They call themselves Marxists and internationalists, whereas in practice they act, in everything, like a big power, seeking unconditional submission to their nationalist line and policy from those who receive their aid.

Nevertheless, facts are clearer and more eloquent evidence than their deceptive preachings. At a time when China disrupts the construction of socialist projects in Albania and denies it the means of warfare, whole groups of Chinese aircraft are flying in Zaire to supply arms and munitions to Mobutu, the hangman of the Zairian people and hangman of imperialism. This despot receives the needed instructors and technicians from China. They are assigned to provide all possible help. It is painful to discover that reactionaries, fascists, murderers of patriots and revolutionaries and sworn enemies of the working class throughout the world receive generous assistance from the Chinese leadership; assistance now being denied to a socialist country.

Geisel, Videla and Pinochet, to mention only these three typical hangmen of the peoples in Latin America, enjoy all the benefits from the Chinese Government, which tirelessly praises and offers them favorable trade. It is obvious that henceforth it is not the revolutionary peoples and governments loyal to the socialist ideas which enjoy the friendship and support of the Chinese leaders. Others are now their friends and allies. They are the reactionary rulers of the so-called Third World, the imperialists of Europe and Asia and especially the American monopolists.

Under the pretext of the struggle against social imperialism, China joins all the oppressors and exploiters. This leads them to oppose the enemies of its (?new) friends, the oppressed and robbed peoples. They, just as the Soviets, will get the reply they deserve from the broad working masses which are always ready to severely condemn the acts of treason against socialism.

The concept of a big nation leads one to the [word indistinct] of great gentleman in the relationship with the small nations. This was how the tsar acted in old Russia. This is how Brezhnev and his clique are acting. This is how the imperialists of the United States, Britain, Germany, France and Japan have acted and are acting. Unfortunately, the Chinese leaders of our days are also behaving in the same way, compromising the interests and the future of their intelligent and industrious people.

With full arrogance, like Khruschev, the Chinese rulers are thinking of making small Albania yield. But they are totally wrong. Albanians carve out the road to socialism and are led by a courageous and truly Marxist-Leninist party. This provides them with invincible energy and boundless confidence in their own forces. They have emerged victorious even under worse conditions. Although small in size, Albania is very large when it comes to the ideas it defends, the example it sets and the cause it supports. It will extensively mobilize its material and manpower resources and will enjoy the sympathy and the support of all the oppressed and exploited peoples of the whole world in order to successfully concluded the building of the new society.

We Brazilian communists, irreconcilable enemies of revisionism, (?feel happy) standing alongside glorious Albania, the firm defender of the proletariat and its scientific doctrine, alongside Comrade Enver Hoxha, the tested Marxist-Leninist and true leader of the working class in the struggle against the dying capitalism. We express our internationalist solidarity with the valiant Albanian people and their vanguard party in these moments when the false friends, the allies of the reaction, are attacking (?them) in order to harm and sabotage the building of socialism in Albania.

By this attitude we believe that we express the best revolutionary feelings of the Brazilian proletariat and people. We are sure that no pressure, blackmail or blockade can break the will of a people that is determined to build its own destiny. The opportunists come and go. The revolution will continue in Albania and throughout the world until the final victory of communism.

Dear comrades, accept our warmest and fraternal greetings.

[Signed] The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Brazil

SRV FOREIGN MINISTER TRINH ARRIVES FOR VISIT

AU011415Y Sofia BTA in English 1345 GMT 1 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, August 1, (BTA)--"I am happy to come to my fourth visit to Bulgaria", said Mr Nguyen Duy Trinh, member of the Politburo of the CC of the Vietnamese Communist Party, vice premier and minister of foreign affairs of Vietnam, on his arrival here. He has been invited to pay an official and friendly visit here by Mr Petur Mladenov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and foreign minister of Bulgaria.

Mr Nguyen Duy Trinh told a BTA journalist that he expected the results of the forthcoming Sofia meeting to contribute to the strengthening and furthering of the friendship between the two fraternal countries.

This afternoon Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr Nguyen Duy Trinh will start official talks on bilateral and international matters.

The four-day programme of the guest schedule includes a reception by Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP and State Council president.

Official Talks Begin

AU011957Y Sofia BTA in English 1902 GMT 1 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, August 1 (BTA)--The situation in Southeast Asia was in the centre of attention of the official dialogue started here today between the foreign ministers of Bulgaria and Vietnam Petur Mladenov and Nguyen Duy Trinh. They condemned the provocative acts of China and noted the danger which the policy pursued by China constitutes for peace and security in Southeast Asia and in the world.

In today's round of talks, which concerned the international situation, the questions of detente and its turning into an irreversible process were also discussed. Tomorrow the talks continue.

Foreign Ministers' Dinner Speeches

ID020950Y Sofia BTA in English 0803 GMT 2 Aug 78 ID

[Text] Sofia, August 2 (BTA)--The foreign ministers of Bulgaria and Vietnam, Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr Nguyen Duy Trinh, strongly condemned the hegemonic and expansionist policy of Maoist China.

In their toast speeches delivered last night at the dinner given for the foreign minister of Vietnam, Mr Nguyen Duy Trinh, it was noted that Chinese foreign policy had recently assumed an openly anti-Vietnamese purpose.

Mr Mladenov's toast: "Each passing day exposes the Maoists as dissenters in the international workers' and communist movement, as adversaries of peace, socialism and the national liberation movement", Minister Mladenov said. "I would like to stress again," the Bulgarian foreign minister went on to say, "that Bulgaria fully backs the correct position and the constructive proposals put forward by the Government of Vietnam for the peaceful solution to the conflicts with Kampuchea through negotiations, and for the settling of the artificially Maoist propaganda-fanned up 'problem' of the Chinese nationals in Vietnam".

He said he believed Vietnam would persist in strongly resisting the provocation actions and the Peking pressure, and would defend its freedom and independence.

Dwelling on the successes scored by the people of Vietnam on the road to building socialism, Mr Petur Mladenov said: "At present Vietnam is a reliable forepost of socialism in Southeast Asia, an active participant in the non-aligned movement to which it makes its important contribution to strengthening the anti-imperialist character of the movement".

In his toast speech Mr Mladenov spoke also of the foreign political activity of Bulgaria, aimed at peaceful co-existence, at turning detente into an irreversible process, at achieving concrete results in the sphere of disarmament. He also spoke of Bulgaria's precious contribution to making the Balkans a zone of peace, goodneighbourliness and cooperation. Minister Mladenov revealed the steadily growing links of cooperation between Bulgaria and Vietnam, noting that Marxist-Leninist ideology and the common objectives pursued by the Bulgarian and Vietnam communist parties were guarantees for the further strengthening and development of Bulgaro-Vietnamese relations.

Mr Nguyen Duy Trinh, the Vietnamese foreign minister, expressed agreement with Mr Mladenov's assessment of the development of friendly relations and multilateral cooperation between Bulgaria and Vietnam and between the two ministers as favourable.

"I would like to express sincere gratitude", he said, "to the BCP and the government of fraternal Bulgaria for the active support for the foreign policy of our party and government, for the constructive proposals put forward in the Vietnam governmental declaration of February 5, 1978 on solving the problems in Vietnam-Kampuchea relations and for the sympathies and the aid rendered in connection with the anti-Vietnamese hostile actions of the Peking authorities concerning the persons of Chinese nationality".

Further on the foreign minister of Vietnam said that the admission of Vietnam as member of the CMEA was a powerful stimulus for the Vietnamese people at the present revolutionary stage.

Dwelling on the efforts made by the people of Vietnam in doing away with the war aftermath, Mr Nguyen Duy Trinh condemned the Phnom Penh policy of fanning up national hostility, of aggressive war in southeast Vietnam--a policy which impaired the friendship and the interests of the people of Vietnam and Kampuchea. He added that in these actions of theirs the Phnom Penh authorities were aided and abetted by the Peking leaders. "Not long ago the Chinese authorities launched hostile anti-Vietnamese actions concerning the persons of Chinese nationality, while actually looking for a pretext under which to halt the aid, to withdraw the Chinese specialists and therefore to create obstacles for the people of Vietnam in curing the war wounds, in restoring the country's economy," said Mr Nguyen Duy Trinh. "It is evident," he went on, "that the Peking authorities back Phnom Penh and stand directly against Vietnam, thus trying to realize their too dangerous plans, categorically condemned by world public opinion for expansion and hegemony in Southeast Asia and throughout the world".

The Vietnamese foreign minister wound up by expressing conviction that under the leadership of the Communist Party, with the immense aid and support from the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, from the friends of the five continents, the people of Vietnam would certainly build a peaceful, independent, united, socialist Vietnam, would make a worthy contribution to the general efforts for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER

AU0111416Y Sofia BTA in English 1348 GMT 1 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, August 1 (BTA)--Today the first secretary of the CC of the BCP and State Council president, Mr Todor Zhivkov, received Mr Isidoro Malmierca, the Cuban minister of foreign relations.

In a cordial and friendly talk they discussed the relations between the two friendly parties and states and emphasized the significance of their development for the unity of the socialist community countries.

Issues of international concern, too, were discussed and the role of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries in furthering the process of detente, stressed. Revealed was also the latter's contribution to peoples' struggles for independence, peace and social progress.

Mr Petur Mladenov, the Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs, too, took part in the talk.

Havana Report on Meeting

FL012043Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2024 GMT 1 Aug 78 FL

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the State Council, received Isidoro Malmierca Peoli today in Sofia. Malmierca is a member of the PCC Central Committee and Cuban minister of foreign relations. Malmierca and Zhivkov analyzed the relations which exist between the two parties and the two sister nations. They also emphasized the importance of developing and strengthening the unity of socialist nations. They reviewed the current international situation, stressing the role of Cuba, the USSR and the rest of the socialist community in the process of detente, in the struggle of the peoples of the world for their independence, and in the area of social progress.

The Cuban foreign minister and his delegation subsequently attended a luncheon offered in their honor by Bulgarian leader Todor Zhivkov. Malmierca will leave Bulgaria for Czechoslovakia on Friday.

Malmierca in Varna

AU0121000Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 1 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Isidoro Malmierca, Cuban minister of foreign relations, who is visiting Bulgaria, arrived in Varna tonight. He was cordially welcomed and greeted by Varna Okrug and city leaders as well as by the Cuban consul at the Cuban Consulate in Varna, Miguel (?Anfancin).

The Cuban minister was accompanied by Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign relations.

AUSTRIAN CP CHAIRMAN MUHRI ARRIVES FOR VISIT

AU0121003Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 1 Aug 78 AU

[Text] At the invitation of the BCP Central Committee, Franz Muhri, chairman of the Austrian Communist Party, arrived in Bulgaria tonight. At Sofia airport the esteemed guest was welcomed by Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee.

ZHIVKOV, MLADENOV RECEIVE SPANISH PARLIAMENTARIANS

AU012108Y Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 1 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, Aug, 1 (BTA)--"We are glad that such an authoritative parliamentary delegation, led by the president of Las Cortes Espanolas, is visiting our country," President of the State Council of Bulgaria Todor Zhivkov said receiving today the 14-member Spanish parliamentary delegation led by Mr Antonio Hernandez Gil. The delegation is on a current visit here at the invitation of the Bulgarian National Assembly.

Questions of Bulgaria-Spanish relations and the parliamentary contacts between the two countries were the main subject of the conversation.

Emphasizing the interest with which Bulgaria's government and people follow the process of democratic changes in Spain, the State Council president, Mr Zhivkov, expressed the readiness of the Bulgarian side to cooperate in all initiatives aimed at the development of mutually advantageous relations. The Spanish parliamentarians were today also received by Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov. Discussed were some aspects of the bilateral relations, the role of parliaments for improving the international situation and for the realization of the agreements reached in Helsinki and Belgrade. At the friendly conversation which took place Mr Mladenov made the guests familiar with the principled aspects of Bulgaria's foreign policy at the present stage of this country's development.

SOFIA MEETING MARKS 1903 MACEDONIAN UPRISING

AU012010Y Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 1 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, August 1 (BTA)--The 75th anniversary of the St. Elija-Transfiguration (preobrazhenie) [Ilinden] uprising was marked by a big meeting here today. A paper on the significance of the uprising was delivered by Academician Dimitur Kosev, vice president of the Academy of Sciences. He said that the uprising in Macedonian and Edirne Thrace in August-October of 1903, organized and led by the internal Macedonian-Edirne revolutionary organization was a mass heroic uprising of the Bulgarian population in these two areas for liberation from the sultan despotism, from the inhuman national and social bondage of the Turkish feudal-bureaucratic top ruling in the Ottoman empire, for clearing the way to social and cultural progress. "In its nature and tasks the uprising was a continuation of the Bulgarian national-democratic revolution prepared by history's objective course," the speaker added.

"The Bulgarian revolutionary Marxists, headed by Dimitur Blagoev" Academician Kosev went on, "treated with sincere sympathy the Macedonian-Edirne liberation movement, the ideas of its main leaders for social justice, for a free democratic society, for equality, understanding fraternity and cooperation between the peoples on the Balkan peninsula and throughout the world, when, as Gotse Delchev used to say, peaceful cultural competition alone would exist between them." He said that the BCP, in its role of revolutionary vanguard of the working class, embraced as a priceless treasure the dreams, legacies and the revolutionary virtues of the great ideologists, organizers and apostles of the Bulgarian nation-democratic revolution, Vasil Levski, Khristo Botev, Georgi Benkovski, of the followers and the advocates of their cause in Macedonia and Edirne Thrace Gotse Delchev, Damyan Grouev and their devoted associates.

Mr Dimitur Kosev said that the Bulgarian people had long ago and unhesitatingly chosen and had unswervingly followed the path which they were pointed and along which they were led by the Blagoev-Dimitur communist party. This is the Leninist path of building the socialist society. This is a policy of staunch commitment to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, of creative application of the general laws of building up the socialist society in Bulgaria. "The Bulgarian people march confidently on this solely correct path in close unity and solidarity with the fraternal countries of the world socialist community, side by side with the great Soviet country, he said. Academician Kosev pointed out Bulgaria's contribution to the establishment of peaceful co-existence, for furthering detente.

"Our foreign policy pays particular attention,(?he went on), to the Balkan peninsula. The BCP and our government are guided not by some considerations of expedience but by lasting objectives, such as the development of fraternal cooperation with the Balkan socialist countries and of friendly relations with the others of our neighbours. A task of ours is and had always been to contribute to the safeguarding of peace in the Balkans, which used to be notorious as a powder keg, to develop relations of goodneighborliness between all the Balkan peoples".

He recalled that excerp from Mr Todor Zhivkov's Blagoevgrad speech in which it is pointed out that the BCP and Bulgaria were filled with a sincere wish, with willingness and good will to promote relations with neighboring socialist countries, with fraternal parties and peoples comprehensively, on a broad foundation and on a large scale corresponding to mutual interests, in which was pointed out Bulgaria's willingness to keep on working for the furthering of relations with her southern neighbours, for the strengthening of mutual trust, for the expansion and strengthening of cooperation and contacts in all spheres.

Further on the speaker said that this Leninist policy of the BCP and Bulgaria in the Balkans, and in particular towards Yugoslavia has been eloquently and powerfully manifested again in the declaration of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria of July 24 on this year. "The entire Bulgarian people received with profound satisfaction this exclusively important document, imbued throughout with the spirit of the indestructible principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, imbued with sincere love of peace. It unreservedly supports the Leninist foreign policy of the party and the government and more precisely their constructive proposals for all-round development of Bulgaro-Yugoslav relations" Academician Kosev added.

Added Details

AU012028Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 1 Aug 78 AU

[Summary] "A festive meeting marking the 75th anniversary of the 1903 Ilinden Transfiguration Day uprising was held at the Universiade Hall tonight." This meeting was organized by the Fatherland Front National Council, the Sofia City Fatherland Front Committee, the Center on Bulgarian Studies and the Institute on History and Balkan Studies at the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences. "Present were Pencho Kubadinski, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council; Peko Takov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member; Petur Dyulgerov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee; Col Gen Atanas Semerdzhiev; Academician Angel Balevski, chairman of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences; deputy chairmen and secretaries of the Fatherland National Council, of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council, of the Komsomol Central Committee and so forth." Academician Dimitur Kosev read a report.

DECISIONS ON SCIENTIFIC, TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT

LD0116l0Y Sofia BTA in English 1435 GMT 1 Aug 78 LD

[BCP CC Plenary Session Decisions on the Speeded Development of Scientific and Technological Progress"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, August 1 (BTA)--As was already announced, an extended plenary session of the CC of the BCP which dealt with some strategic developments in scientific and technological progress in Bulgaria, was held here on July 20 and 21. The basic report was read by Mr Ognyan Doynov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP. Many secretaries of county party committees, ministers, academicians, directors of research-and-production organizations and research institutes, took the floor on matters raised by the report.

On the basis of the report and the statements, the plenum adopted decisions of the future policy of the BCP and the Bulgarian state in the sphere of scientific and technological progress. It is pointed out in the document that the BCP has been unswervingly following a line of promoting and asserting science as a direct production force, a policy of organically linking up the achievements of the scientific and technological revolution with the advantages of socialism.

As is said in the plenary decisions, the main content of the tasks set by the 11th BCP Congress of 1976 and by the 1978 national party conference is "to complete the building of the material and technical base of socialism on the foundations of the newest achievements of scientific and technological progress, to ensure a further intensification of the national economy, to effect high quality and efficiency in all spheres."

The CC of the BCP regards the implementation of these aims as depending to a major extent on the speeded development of electronics, robot-making, laser equipment and technology, chemistry and biology and on those branches in science and technology which determine the degree of scientific and technological progress throughout the national economy. The decisions of the plenum reveal the necessity of reconciling scientific and technological inventions with the degree of their utilization in the country. A task was set to approve principally new criteria and requirements, in both research and transfer-into-production work, to improve its organization to make the scientific and technological servicing of the economy and of other spheres of social life, better. Against the background of these requirements the BCP has outlined the trends to be followed in building a uniform scientific servicing system, in improving the coordination in the work of individual research teams, in perfecting the scientific front's remuneration system. "Now more than ever stands out the need to employing promptly and to a maximum degree the progressive foreign scientific and technological experience and most of all the experience of the Soviet Union, the need to seize the opportunities for joint manufacture, for joint scientific and technological work with other countries which are better advanced in certain spheres" read the decisions of the plenum.

Attention is further paid to the necessity to right the faults made in licence policy, to create the most favourable conditions for the transfer of foreign equipment and technologies into manufacture.

The CC of the BCP defines electronization and chemicalization of the economy, the development of robotics and biology and the transfer of technical achievements into production as being the core of the scientific and technological policy of the party and the country.

The decisions made at the plenum contain also some recommendations for the work of state bodies and departments entrusted with the development and transfer of scientific and technological progress and also for the work of party and public organizations within the research units.

Doynov Address

LD0116247 Sofia BTA in English 1455 GMT 1 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Sofia, August 1 (BTA)--The report of the member of Politburo and Secretary of the CC of the BCP Ognyan Doynov read at the CC of the BCP plenary session on July 20th and 21st this year has been given for publication here. The report deals with "the accelerated development of some strategic branches of the scientific and technological progress in Bulgaria." It is emphasised that the scientific and technological progress has always been in the centre of attention of the BCP, that the Bulgarian Communist Party assesses this sphere as decisive in the peaceful competition between socialism and capitalism. Dwelling on the conditions to develop the most progressive branches of the contemporary scientific and technological revolution, Mr Doynov notes that Bulgaria today is a modern socialist state which has at her disposal a production and scientific potential considerable for her scale. Mr Doynov points out that over 60,000 people are engaged in the fields of now and more than 220,000 experts with higher education work in the sphere of the national economy. It is emphasised in the report that science in Bulgaria is being developed in the most close relation and integration with the scientific media of the fraternal socialist countries.

Mr Doynov dwells in detail on the major tasks in the sphere of the scientific and technological progress proceeding from the decisions taken by the BCP 11th Congress (1976) and from the decisions of the national party conference (1978) to raise the efficiency of the national economy. He stressed that the main areas in science and technology now subject to special attention in the party policy are the electronization and chemicalization of the economy, the development of robotics and the further improvement of the scientific servicing of the economy. Pointing out that Bulgaria has become a major producer of computer technology within the socialist communist Mr Doynov underlines the necessity of effecting wide electronization of the economy, of all spheres, which allow an effective application of the achievements of electronics. In My Doynov's opinion to this end it is necessary to raise the scientific and technological standards of electronic equipment produced, to improve the organization of introducing computer technology, to raise the economic efficiency of production. The report stresses on the ever more growing importance of quantum electronics.

Examining robotics as an important means for complex automation of production and for raising labour efficiency, Mr Doynov emphasises that the basis of engineering and electronics, now set up in this country, makes it possible to develop also robot-making over a short period of time. Mr Doynov goes on to dwell on the main problems which are to be solved by chemistry and biology--the protein problem, the problem of increasing agricultural production, of keeping the biological equilibrium in nature, the making of new types of raw materials and power sources, etc.

A special part of the report is devoted to the task of improving the scientific servicing of the economy, of organically linking science and production, of closing the "science-production-realization" cycle. As is pointed out in the report, science should become the basis in economic planning.

"The task of turning the scientific units into headquarters of the economic systems can be successfully solved if the responsibilities are differentiated and an optimum coordination is effected among the separate units of science. The question here is to bring to a successful, complete and consistent end the line of reconstructing the scientific servicing, to introduce essential changes in the forms of integrating science and production, and to set up a streamlined system for servicing the economic organizations and combines, the ministries and departments, the entire complex of the national economy", it is said in the report.

Further on is pointed out the need of a complex approach to the scientific servicing on all levels while paying special attention to the structure and organization of the scientific servicing of the combines.

Revealing the contribution made by the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences to the solving of a number of complex problems of the development of the country, the speaker dwells on its tasks as a leading unit on the scientific front. He notes at the same time that it is necessary to raise the responsibility of the academy in developing the new scientific directives.

The report attaches substantial significance to the further improvement of the national scientific-technical information system, which should ensure information on the level achieved in the world in the sphere of science and technology, with a view to improving scientific servicing.

The final speech of Mr Alexandur Lilov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, too, was submitted for publication. He also dwells on the key factors on which the practical development and transfer-into-production of scientific and technological progress, depend. As Mr Lilov points out, the BCP reviews scientific and technological progress in direct relation to the other trends in the country's economic development, namely: Improvement of the socialist organizations of labour and the planned management of the economy. He also expresses the view held by the Politburo of the CC of the BCP that the prompt introduction of the best world experience is the road Bulgaria has to follow in order to achieve high efficiency and high quality of the economy.

BRIEFS

NORWEGIAN VISITOR--Varna, Aug 1 (BTA)--Secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union (BAU) Mr Peter Tanchev, first vice-president of the State Council, received today here Mr Trygve Kaldal--secretary general of the Union of Small Farmers in Norway. Mr Kaldal is now visiting Bulgaria at the invitation of the BAU standing committee. [Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 1 Aug 78 AU]

MORE ON ACCUSATION OF U.S. ESPIONAGE ATTEMPTS

RUDE PRAVO 29 July Commentary

AU0112?5Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 Jul 78 p 2 AU

[Jiri Hecko commentary in the column "A Note": "The Spy That Went Mushroom Picking"]

[Text] An old proverb says that whoever has his own head decorated with a log should not pull a splinter from someone else's eye. A Thursday evening television program called "Recruiters With U.S. Passports" reminded us of this proverb. The program very telling revealed a number of practices the U.S. intelligence service tries to carry out vis-a-vis our citizens, under the cover of scientific cooperation or even under the protection of diplomatic passports--and in our country, in Czechoslovakia.

Our citizen, Otakar Nadhera, convinced himself of this through his own experience when he came into contact with a U.S. citizen, Kent Knight, who was on a long-term sojourn to study in our country, allegedly as a scientist-mycologist. Together with an employee of the U.S. Embassy in the CSSR, Ford Hellman, Kent Knight tried to enlist O. Nadhera to supply illegally reports and information that, in any country of the world, are among strictly classified state and military secrets.

In a decisive moment, however, O. Nadhera demonstrated that he is an honest and brave citizen of his socialist fatherland and turned to the respective security organs. Events then took a speedy turn. What remains is a number of irrefutable facts in the form of detailed written instructions and letters, cleverly made "dead letter" drops, aids for secret writing and considerable sums of money that were designed to serve as a material incentive.

But what remains, above all, is the irrefutable fact that the overseas representatives of those people who present themselves as almost the only "protectors" of human rights, as spelled out by the Final Act signed at the Helsinki conference, and who are unflaggingly trying "to instruct" all socialist countries in this respect, shamelessly and flagrantly trample these agreements. No wonder, when they confuse such different things as mycology, which is the science of mushrooms, and ordinary espionage.

RUDE PRAVO 1 Aug

LD011028Y Prague CTK in English 0820 GMT 1 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Prague, Aug 1, CETEKA--RUDE PRAVO reveals today in detail the activities of CIA agents Kent Knight and Ford Hellman, who tried through drugs, bribes and intimidation to force Czechoslovak citizen Otakar Nadhera to provide them with espionage information.

The U.S. citizen, Kent Knight, was ostensibly engaged in scientific research in Czechoslovakia, Ford Hellman was protected by the passport of a U.S. Embassy attache in Prague. The methods they used were typical for the U.S. intelligence agency. Otakar Nadhera said: "When I objected that I did not want to betray my country, they categorically rejected my argument and threatened that I shall be completely discredited politically as well as professionally. In case I should tell anything to the Czechoslovak security service, I would not be believed and would be dismissed from work, if not arrested and tried for espionage."

CIA agents searched Otakar Nadhera's apartment after he hid their recruitment letter, and they also subjected him to a personal search. The letter was handed over by O. Nadhera to officials of the Czechoslovak Interior Ministry, and the Czechoslovak public was able to get acquainted with his experience on television.

Otakar Nadhera sought recourse to the Czechoslovak security service as he was sure that its mission is not to chicaneer [as received] Czechoslovak citizens, but to protect them against provocations and blackmail, the paper concludes.

MORE ON LAO FOREIGN MINISTER'S OFFICIAL VISIT

Exchanges Toasts With Chnoupek

LD011546Y Prague CTK in English 0810 GMT 1 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Prague, Aug 1, CETEKA--Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, who gave last night a dinner in honour of the visiting Laotian Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut, underlined in his toast that the two countries are linked with a firm bond of internationalist fraternity of the socialist countries.

The visit of the Laotian minister to Czechoslovakia is another contribution to comradely cooperation and united efforts to construct socialism in the two countries and secure peace and progress throughout the world. During the present talks in Prague it was stressed that cooperation of the socialist countries, and above all the alliance and friendship with the Soviet Union, are the source of joint successes. Minister Chnoupek also pointed to traditionally good relations whose foundations have been laid through the contacts of the representatives of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the Marxist-Leninist forces of Laos already during the hard struggle of the Laotian people for national and social freedom.

Minister Phoun Sipaseut appreciated the very positive course of his present talks in Czechoslovakia and expressed the conviction that his visit will contribute to still greater deepening of friendship and all-round cooperation between Laos and Czechoslovakia on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, to the strengthening of the socialist community as a whole. The Laotian minister also pointed to the fact that Laos and Czechoslovakia, together with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, are effectively supporting international detente, strengthening of security and cooperation in the world. He described the achievements of the Czechoslovak people in socialist construction as a great encouragement for the Laotian people and wished them on behalf of the people of his country many other successes in the future.

Received by Strougal

LD011640Y Prague CTK in English 1520 GMT 1 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Prague, Aug 1, CETEKA--Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal received here today Laotian Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut.

Lubomir Strougal stressed on this occasion the efforts of Czechoslovakia to expand relations with Laos especially in the economic sphere. Apart from direct participation in the development of the Laotian economy, Czechoslovak specialists may also take part in geological research, construction of the transport network and in the education and training of Laotian cadres.

The Laotian representative informed Lubomir Strougal of the main tasks facing his country at present and expressed the conviction that his visit to Czechoslovakia will effectively contribute to strengthening friendship and all-round cooperation between the two countries.

Signs Agreement With Chnoupek

IDO11644Y Prague CTK in English 1525 GMT 1 Aug 78 ID

[Text] Prague, Aug 1, CETEKA--A Czechoslovak-Laotian Government agreement on the abolition of visas for holders of diplomatic, special and service passports was signed here today by Czechoslovak Foreign Affairs Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and Laotian Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut.

Prior to the signing of the agreement the two foreign ministers held talks during which they expressed the interest of both sides to expand and develop mutual relations.

They appreciated that the dynamic development of relations in the sphere of economic cooperation, in culture, education and health service corresponds to the needs and possibilities of both Czechoslovakia and Laos.

SRI LANKA FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES ON VISIT

IDO11900Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 1 Aug 78 ID

[Text] A.C.S. Hameed, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Sri Lanka, arrived today for an official visit to Czechoslovakia. At Ruzyne Airport in Prague, the guest was welcomed by Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, and other representatives.

VASIL BILAK RECEIVES OUTGOING MONGOLIAN ENVOY

IDO11244Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 1 Aug 78 ID

[Text] Vasil Bilak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the Central Committee, today in Prague received Dzandangiyn Enebish, ambassador of the Mongolian People's Republic to Czechoslovakia. Dzandangiyn Enebish is ending his diplomatic mission in our country.

BRIEFS

SLOVAK GRAIN PROCUREMENT--Slovak farmers fulfilled their grain procurement tasks by 22.3 percent on 24 July--in the West Slovak region by 32.2 percent, in Central Slovakia by 1.3 percent and in East Slovakia by 0.08 percent. The Dunajska Streda, Komarno and Galanta districts have already fulfilled their grain procurement plans. More than 55 percent of the procured grain contains up to 17 percent humidity, the rest more. [Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 26 Jul 78 p 5 AU]

SLOVAK GRAIN HARVEST--Slovak farmers have so far harvested grain from an area of roughly 120,000 hectares, which is 18 percent of the entire cultivated land. Up until now, almost 219,000 tons of grain have been purchased, as well as a further 38,000 tons for fodder. [Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 0500 GMT 27 Jul 78 ID]

KRENZ MEETS FOREIGN YOUTH DELEGATIONS IN HAVANA

SRV, Laos, Italian Delegations

LD311502Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0206 GMT 31 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Havana--Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] delegates to the 11th world festival were very cordially welcomed to a friendship meeting in the GDR club in Havana Sunday. Egon Krenz, first secretary of the GDR Free German Youth [FDJ], recalled that two Vietnamese delegations attended the 10th world festival in Berlin 5 years ago. "Today we welcome one single delegation of Socialist Vietnam, which is a sign of how well the cause of socialism, peace and progress is going," he said.

The first secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Vietnamese Youth Union, Dang Quoc Bao, expressed his gratitude for the great assistance that the youth and people of the GDR have given and are continuing to give the Vietnamese people. "This international solidarity makes us strong and helps us to build a happy and peaceful future, for which our people yearn most deeply after over 100 years of colonial domination," Dang Quoc Bao said.

The GDR's international stance in the liberation struggle of the peoples was praised by festival delegates from Laos, who also visited the GDR club. The first secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union, Sengmani Maichantan, expressed his people's gratitude for the GDR's solidarity and support in the construction of a new Laos.

In a meeting with representatives of Italian youth, Egon Krenz said that the alliance forged between the Italian progressive forces and German antifascists in the common antifascist struggle is continuing today in the struggle for anti-imperialist solidarity, peace and friendship. The 11th world festival, which is being held in this spirit, proves that people holding the most varied views can cooperate successfully.

On behalf of the Italian delegation, which includes Christian Democrats and communists, the secretary general of the Italian Communist Federation of Youth, Massimo Alema, emphasized the great responsibility borne by the world's democratic youth for peace, detente, disarmament, security and understanding.

South African Representatives

LD012217Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2022 GMT 1 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Havana--"Here in Havana we raise our voices against neocolonialism and colonialism, against racism and apartheid. We demand an end to the apartheid regime in South Africa and freedom for all the brave incarcerated fighters of the liberation movements," Egon Krenz, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, said at a friendship meeting on Tuesday with festive delegates of the South African African National Congress [ANC].

Eddie Funde, member of the ANC Executive and head of the department for youth and students, expressed cordial thanks for the solidarity of the people, especially the young people, of the GDR, who have always stood by the side of those fighting for progress.

During ensuing discussion between the ANC and FDJ delegation the deep alliance and concern of young GDR people with the just cause of the peoples in southern Africa, who are fighting for their freedom, was expressed.

Meeting with representatives from delegations from Libya, Portugal, Benin and Congo were also held in the club of GDR youth on Tuesday.

Chilean Delegation

LD011454Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0139 GMT 1 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Havana--A friendship meeting between representatives of the GDR and the Chilean festival delegations held in Havana on Monday was a profession of solidarity with the people and youth of Chile. "Here in Havana, together with the organizations of the world's progressive youth, we will again speak out for the just cause of the people of Chile," said Egon Krenz, first secretary of the GDR youth organization, FDJ. "Here, at this meeting of world youth, we again demand information from the Pinochet junta about the 2,500 'missing persons', as well as the immediate release of all political prisoners."

On behalf of the 200 delegates of her country, who represent the breadth of the progressive movement in Chile, Isabel Allende, daughter of the murdered president of the Popular Unity government, thanked the GDR for the solidarity accorded to her and her people.

Addresses Festival Meeting

LD011456Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0514 GMT 1 Aug 78 LD

[Excerpts] Havana--Festival delegates from almost 20 countries and representatives of the Cuban working class were united on Monday evening in a meeting for world peace, detente and disarmament. The delegates of world youth were given a cordial reception at the "Orlando Cuellar" glass combine, some 50 kms from Havana.

In his speech, which met with Central Council, Egon Krenz, said: "The right to live in peace is the primary human right on earth. Therefore the struggle of the peoples against all who want to contest this right stands at the center of our joint striving. We support the demand that the permanent members of the UN Security Council and all the states linked to them by military agreements renounce increases in their armies and conventional weapons. We support the proposal of the Warsaw pact states that all signatory states of the Helsinki conference commit themselves to the renunciation of initial use of nuclear weapons."

KLEIBER RECEIVES ANGOLAN TRANSPORT OFFICIAL 1 AUG

LD011912Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1537 GMT 1 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--GDR Deputy Chairman Guenther Kleiber today received Angolan Deputy Transport Minister Julio Almeida for a friendly meeting, at which they discussed further economic cooperation, primarily dealing with GDR support for development of the Angolan transport system. The Angolan guest expressed his satisfaction with the successful development of mutual work. He also expressed his appreciation for GDR machinery, agricultural machinery and vehicles in use in Angola.

AXEN, OTHERS ATTEND SWISS ENVOY'S RECEPTION

LD011444Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1243 GMT 1 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--To mark the Swiss national holiday, Dr Emil Friedrich Schnyder, Swiss ambassador in the GDR, gave a reception in Berlin today. Those present included Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Dr Heinrich Homann, deputy chairman of the State Council; Guenther Wyschofsky, minister of the chemical industry; and other public figures. The reception was also attended by heads of diplomatic missions accredited to the GDR.

REPORTAGE ON SENTENCING OF RUDOLF BAHRO FOR ESPIONAGE

Supreme Court Rejects Appeal

LD011218Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1056 GMT 1 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The responsible bench of the Supreme Court today rejected the appeal lodged by Rudolf Bahro, who was sentenced to 8 years in prison by the Berlin City Court for gathering intelligence information and passing it to a foreign power and for betraying secrets.

The decision stresses that the facts of the case were examined with due care in the trial and found to be in agreement with the evidence. The length of the term of imprisonment is appropriate for the gravity of the crime committed by Bahro.

SED Justifies Verdict

DW211016Y Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 31 Jul 78 pp 16-17 DW

[Text] In an internal party bulletin, the East Berlin SED leadership has now tried to justify with additional arguments why it had critic of the system Rudolf Bahro sentenced to 8 years imprisonment on 30 June. Bahro, author of the book entitled "The Alternative", had been charged with "betrayal of secrets," "gathering of intelligence," and use of "intelligence service facilities."

The confidential explanation intended for SED comrades says that Bahro had lent mimeographed copies of his manuscript to leading functionaries, especially to those of the GDR economic apparatus. Thereupon, he had been asked to regard the manuscript as "GV--personal" (secret, to be kept under lock and key). By handing the manuscript over for printing, however, Bahro violated this requirement and commited betrayal of secrets.

According to the SED bulletin, the charge of use of intelligence service facilities is also well justified, for Bahro passed his "false reports" to Western newsmen, who were also collaborators with Western intelligence services. The SED Politburo offered an additional argument to leading DKP functionaries in the Federal Republic: A comparison of earlier DER SPIEGEL reports, which contained statements made by Bahro in the management collective of his enterprise, the East Berlin Veb rubber combine, showed far-reaching conformity. This contention, however, is at odds with the investigation protocols of the GDR state security service. They show that Bahro had in fact not had any contacts with DER SPIEGEL until a few weeks prior to his arrest.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND NOTES GDR AID TO AFRICA, ASIA

AU011903Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 Jul 78 p 2 AU

[Summary] "Aid goods valued at some M75 million were shipped by the GDR Solidarity Committee to African, Asian and Latin American countries in the first half of this year. It was possible, particularly through the comprehensive financial support given by the FDGB, to make shipments valued at M40 million available to the peoples of Africa alone." Kurt Krueger, general secretary of the GDR Solidarity Committee, stressed the solidarity with those states which are building a new progressive life, with the peoples of southern Africa, who are still struggling for their independence, as well as with the Palestinian people. "Numerous skilled workers and students from African national liberation organizations are now being trained in the GDR at the committee's invitation."

Continuing old traditions of aid, goods valued at M23 million were shipped to Vietnam in the first half of 1978.

A total of 350 wounded liberation strugglers from southern Africa were treated in GDR hospitals in 1977 and in the first half of 1978. SWAPO liberation fighters, as well as apartheid terror victims injured during a recent raid on an Angolan refugee camp by Vorster's troops, are currently receiving medical treatment in the GDR.

W. BERLINER SENTENCED TO 5 YEARS IMPRISONMENT

LD2817S4Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1620 GMT 28 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Potsdam Bezirk Court today sentenced Hartmut Junkel, an inhabitant of Berlin (West), to 5 years imprisonment for crimes in accordance with Paragraph 105 of the Criminal Code, which covers misuse of the transit agreement. Kunkel, an agent of the criminal Heide gang, was incited to commit crimes of misuse of the transit agreement by the Yilmaz agency, which has its base in Berlin (West) and which belongs to the Heide gang.

He had been caught and detained at the GDR Staaken border crossing on 22 April 1978. The motor vehicle of the Avis car rental firm, which was used in the crime, was impounded.

BRIEFS

PEOPLES POLICE GRADUATION--On Friday, graduates of the professional school of the Ministry of the Interior named for Heinrich Rau were appointed officers at a military ceremony. Maj Gen Guenter Giel, deputy minister of the interior, performed the appointment of the graduates, after their successful studies, on behalf of the minister of the interior and the chief of the German People's Police. In his speech, he underscored the responsible tasks which the graduates must fulfill in safeguarding public order and security, in reliably protecting and comprehensively strengthening worker-peasant power. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29-30 Jul 78 p 2 AU]

SZYDLAK-LED DELEGATION LEAVES CUBA, STOPS IN MEXICO

LD020633Y Warsaw PAP in English 0505 GMT 2 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 1 Aug, PAP--The Polish party-government delegation, headed by member of the Political Bureau of the PUWP CC, Vice Premier Jan Szydlak, wound up its official visit to Cuba. The delegation took part in the celebrations of Cuba's national day--the 25th anniversary of the attack on the Moncada Barracks in Santiago de Cuba. The Polish delegation was received in Havana by the 1st secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba CC, president of the Council of State, Premier Fidel Castro.

While staying in Cuba, the Polish guests were accompanied by member of the Political Bureau of the CPC CC, Jose Machado Ventura and Cuba's vice-premier Diocles Torralba. The delegation also took part in the opening celebrations of the 11th World Festival of Youth and Students in Havana.

On the way back home, Jan Szydlak made a stopover in Mexico where he met the country's foreign minister, Santiago Foel. In a friendly talk, the two stressed the possibilities of economic cooperation between Poland and Mexico in mining, fishing, machine building, textile and chemical industries.

COSMONAUT HERMASZEWSKI ARRIVES IN CUBA FOR YOUTH CONFERENCE

LD020632Y Warsaw PAP in English 0500 GMT 2 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Havana, 1 Aug, PAP--The first Polish Cosmonaut, Miroslaw Hermaszewski, was today cordially welcomed at the Jose Marti Airport in Havana. The welcoming party included representatives of the festival committee, Poles working in Cuba, and a group of Polish youth taking part in the festival.

Miroslaw Heraszewski arrived in Havana as the official guest of the international preparatory committee of the 11th festival. On August 2, he will take part in the celebrations of the Polish day at the festival.

JAROSZEWICZ VISITS KROSNO VOIVODSHIP

LD012041Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 1 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz has today been visiting Krosno Voivodship. He began his visit from a new cooperative sheep farm in Czarna near Lutowska. The farm is an example of the introduction and development of modern ways of agriculture in Bieszczady. Premier Jaroszewicz also watched a demonstration of modern specialist farm equipment designed for work in mountain regions.

Next, Premier Jaroszewicz, accompanied by the hosts of the voivodship, met boy scouts taking part in the operation Bieszczady 40. Piotr Jaroszewicz visited the boy scout hostel of the Wroclaw detachment and became acquainted with boy scout achievements.

Premier Jaroszewicz also visited the newly built Stomil rubber factory in Sanck and met with the work force of that enterprise. The ceremonial highlight of the meeting was provided by the presentation of state decorations to nearly 100 outstanding Stomil workers and builders.

Piotr Jaroszewicz then visited an agricultural cooperative in Miejace Piastowe and a newly completed river barrier in Beski-na-Wisloku. The premier also visited the Skansen museum of petrochemical industry in Bobrka, where 125 years ago Ignacy Lukasiewicz drilled the world's first oil well, thus starting the Polish oil extraction and processing industry. In the old market in Krosno, Piotr Jaroszewicz met students of the Krakow mining and metallurgy academy, who are on vacation there.

SECRETARY BABIUCH RECEIVES ALGERIAN DELEGATION

LD011742Y Warsaw in English to Europe 1600 GMT 1 Aug 78 LD

[Text] A delegation of the National Assembly of Algeria, headed by the assembly chairman, Rabah Bitat, which is now on a visit to Poland, has been received by member of the PZPR Politburo Edward Babiuch. They discussed prospects of expanding cooperation between the two countries in various fields of activities.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY SUMS UP BELGRADE CONFERENCE RESULTS

AU011501Y Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 31 Jul 78 p 6 AU

[Tandeusz Barzdo commentary: "Unity Reaffirmed"]

[Text] Ideological differences, on the one hand, and a strong tendency toward the unity of the movement on the other, were locked in a struggle for supremacy during the 6 days of the Belgrade conference of foreign ministers of the 86 nonalined countries. This is why, as the final documents stress, the victory of the idea of the movement's unity and solidarity is the most crucial success of the Belgrade meeting.

It is precisely the broad representation of so many developing countries in the nonalined movement that determines its importance. This is because the movement includes young states independent for no more than a few years or, at best, several decades old.

It is natural that these countries are the greatest enemies of colonialism, imperialism and any foreign political and economic domination. Professing such sentiments, these countries express their aspirations for more rapid and unchecked development.

At the same time, however, this very rich assembly of various states of the world has been a source of the movement's internal difficulties in the past few years. For example, some members are trying to enlist new members in the movement, which is a difficult matter due to the interpretation of nonalinement. In this connection we should bear in mind that the life of the movement, on the contrary, has always been for peaceful coexistence and has fought for equality in international relations and for disarmament.

The presence of the nonalined movement in the international arena in just this form is complicating a number of imperialist activities. In other words, the nonalined movement is becoming an ally of the forces of progress.

This is why the reaffirmation of the nonalined movement's unity has cut the capitalist countries off from many possibilities to influence the developing countries. After all, progress and independence were at the highest premium in Belgrade.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DISCUSSES ECONOMIC TASKS

AU011255Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29-30 Jul 78 pp 1, 4 AU

[PAP report: "The Session of the Council of Ministers--Effective Harvest Operations--Economic Tasks in Fall and Winter"]

[Text] As reported by the press spokesman for the government, the Council of Ministers met in session on 28 July and evaluated the results of the implementation of the 1978 national socioeconomic plan in the first 6 months of this year. The session was attended by voivodes and city mayors.

With the help of this evaluation, the session laid down the lines of the activities that must be pursued by the central and local state administrative bodies and by all of the economic bodies to insure favorable conditions for the correct implementation of the annual tasks for the second half of the year.

Effective harvest operations are now the most important task and the Council of Ministers instructed the Ministry of Agriculture and the voivodes to increase the effective control of the performance of the subordinate agricultural services and units so that the harvest campaign, which this year began much later than normal, could be completed rapidly and that none of this year's yields are wasted.

Insuring that the grain and root crop yields are efficiently collected and disposed of, is another important task facing the peasant cooperative organizations and above all the Ministry of Food Industry and Purchases. The Ministry of Communications and the voivodship offices have been instructed to observe the priority principle for the transportation of farm produce, seeds, mineral fertilizers and fertilizing lime.

The session decided that the trucks and drivers of nonagricultural units of the national economy should be used for such transportation if necessary. The ministers responsible for the various departments of the economy and, in particular, the engineering and chemical industries, which produce various production means and spare parts for agriculture, have been instructed to strictly observe the appointed delivery deadlines and to rapidly eliminate the backlogs in some sectors.

Preparations for the Fall-Winter Season

The government session stressed that, aside from the activities designed to maintain the high pulse of production in summer, all the sectors of the national economy should intensify preparations for the fall-winter season. Especially important are the problems connected with the coming peak of transportation, heating and energy. For this reason it is now necessary to carry out indispensable overhauls and modernization of installations and equipment so that the increased tasks of the fall-winter peak in transportation and energy can be coped with and that excessive disturbances in the performance of these sectors of the economy can be avoided. The task for transportation is to concentrate its work in such a way that the population and industrial plants receive their coal quota on time.

The Council of Ministers recommended tightening up discipline in implementing the supply of the goods to the domestic market, mainly of the standardized goods to meet the needs of the largest masses of consumers. Delays in this regard in the first 6 months of this year must be made up quickly. The session also discussed the development of economic proportions and drew particular attention to the issues connected with the administration of manpower and the wage fund and with the improvements in work discipline. All these issues should be profoundly analyzed by the ministers and voivodes, who should take full account of the achievements and proposals of the July conferences of the workers self-government groups in industrial plants.

Foreign Trade Problems

The session examined problems connected with improving foreign trade, with strengthening the domestic equilibrium and promoting intense development. It stressed the need to maintain the correct proportions between the level of wages, the supply of goods, further curbs of investment commitments, and improvements in the situation of supplies and materials. All sectors of the economy must increase the discipline in implementing tasks and must be more effective and conservative in using the available resources.

The session stressed the importance of the present work to draw up the 1979 draft economic plan. This work should make due note of the various external conditions. This is because, as the session asserted, our economy must be more effective and efficient in adapting itself to the external conditions of development that are less favorable than in the previous year and must be more proficient in overcoming difficulties, especially those in agriculture, foreign trade and the world market of raw material.

NAVAL VESSELS LEAVE FOR VISIT TO DENMARK

LD020836Y Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 1440 GMT 1 Aug 78 LD

[Text] A unit of naval vessels has left for Denmark. It consists of the missile destroyer Warszawa and two mine sweepers. The vessels will stay in Copenhagen until 5 August. They will be visited by the inhabitants of the town.

PAP MARKS 34TH ANNIVERSARY OF WARSAW UPRISING

LD311544Y Warsaw PAP in English 1718 GMT 30 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 30 July, PAP--34 years ago, on August 1, 1944, the Warsaw uprising broke out. For 63 days, the insurgents, who represented all tints of the resistance movement, waged a heroic struggle against the overwhelming Nazi forces in the streets of Poland's capital.

The rising went down to history of the Polish nation as an example of patriotism and bravery. For many weeks of tough struggle the insurgents engaged considerable enemy forces, inflicting heavy losses on them.

Due to its political conditioning, the rising was a tragic effort. Trying to bring to power in the capital those opposing the Polish Committee of National Liberation, the government in exile in London and its centres in this country started the uprising hastily and without preparations, in a situation which, from the military point of view, was highly unfavourable.

The decision to start the rising was not agreed upon with the command of the Soviet Army and the Polish People's Army. Warnings and advice of the British Government were not taken into account. In this connection, the Warsaw rising, meant to be a short-term armed action, turned out to be a heavy and bloody battle.

The rising brought enormous human and material losses. The Nazi criminals killed some 180 thousand inhabitants of the city and changed it into a sea of ruins. The crimes committed by the Nazis in the city constitute a perpetual accusation of the Hitlerite barbarity. On the 34th anniversary of the uprising, the whole Polish nation pays homage to the insurgents.

CEAUSESCU INTERVIEWED BY JAPANESE TELEVISION COMMENTATOR

AU311328Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 27 Jul 78 pp 1, 5 AU

[Interview granted by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu to Japanese diplomatic commentator of the Nippon Hoso Kyokai Television Company, Takashi Suetsune, in Bucharest on 4 July 1978]

[Text] As reported, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu received Takashi Suetsune, the diplomatic commentator of the Japanese national television company Nippon Hoso Kyokai, to whom he granted an interview on 4 July 1978.

Question: Mr President, you recall that between 15-30 May you toured the PRC, the DPRK, the SRV, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Democratic Kampuchea. I would like to ask you want the targets of the respective visits were at a moment when, so to speak confrontations and conflicts in that area had intensified?

Answer: My visits to the PRC, the DPRK, the SRV, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Democratic Kampuchea are part and parcel of the RCP's concern and that of Socialist Romania to develop relations of cooperation with all socialist countries.

We believe that expanded cooperation among all socialist countries is a factor of particular importance for each people's socioeconomic progress on the road of socialist construction and for firmly advancing in building the new socialist system, and it is also a remarkable contribution to the cause of international cooperation and peace.

In this context, the visits I paid to the five socialist countries in Asia were an opportunity for mutual information and better understanding of the achievements recorded by our peoples on the road of socialist construction. During my visits, a number of understandings were also concluded concerning both economic and scientific-technical cooperation and cultural exchange between Romania and these countries, and concerning cooperation in the struggle for resolving the complex problems of the present-day world in the interests of cooperation and general peace. This is why I can state that my visits to the five socialist countries in Asia have contributed to more forcefully developing Romania's relations with the parties in these countries, with the respective peoples; thus being also a contribution to the cause of friendship and peace throughout the world.

Question: We know that the peoples in the world believe that President Nicolae Ceausescu is the only figure able to resolve the problems that have arisen in that area. Would you please be so kind as to tell us what your opinion is on how to better solve these conflicts. Do you intend to undertake any action in the direction of resolving the respective confrontations?

Answer: First of all, I want to mention that the emergence of certain problems between some socialist countries in Southeast Asia is, seen as a whole, a negative factor. We believe that this is the result of the state of affairs created by the historic development and colonialist domination which left certain problems unsolved.

Proceeding from this, we advocate the settlement of disputes and any differences, both in relations among these states and generally in relations with all world states, by direct negotiations between the sides concerned. We believe that this is the only means of overcoming differences and misunderstandings and the only means to strengthen and solidarity.

In this context, we believe that the problems that have arisen between socialist countries in Southeast Asia will be resolved by direct negotiations between the sides concerned, a fact that will surmount current differences and will bring about strengthened cooperation and solidarity; this being in the interests of each people and of the general cause of peace in Southeast Asia and generally throughout the world.

Question: Mr President, what is your opinion on the future of the Korean Peninsula from a political and economic viewpoint? What do you think should be done to implement your ideas in connection with that area?

Answer: My visit to the DPRK was an opportunity for me to become better acquainted with the remarkable successes recorded by the Korean people on the road of socioeconomic development and socialist construction and, at the same time, an opportunity to better understand the policy practiced by the DPRK leadership, by President Kim Il-song, on Korea's peaceful reunification.

Under current conditions, I believe that the achievement of the Korean people's unity by peaceful means, in an acceptable form for both sides, is a factor of particular importance both for Korea's socioeconomic development and for stability and peace in that area.

In this context, the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea, the initiation of negotiations between the two Korean sides and the support by the other states--including Japan--of the Korean people's peaceful reunification would be of great importance.

Certainly, this requires certain democratic changes in South Korea so as to permit the participation by all progressive political forces in negotiations for the country's peaceful reunification.

Question: Romania is the only socialist country that maintains diplomatic relations with both the Arab countries and with Israel. In your opinion, what should be done for the cause of peace in the Middle East?

Answer: Indeed, Romania maintains diplomatic relations both with the Arab countries and with Israel in the belief that whenever misunderstandings or interstate conflicts appear one should act to surmount them by negotiations. Thus, breaking relations or--so to say--freezing relations with one or another state cannot contribute to resolving problems but, on the contrary, can aggravate the situation and differences.

As for the current situation in the Middle East, I must mention that we are very concerned about the maintenance of tension and the possibility of a worsening of the situation and the outbreak of a new conflict with unpredictable consequences.

It is primarily in the interests of the Middle East countries that a political solution by negotiated means that will bring about a just and lasting peace be reached. The means to achieve this requires the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war and the settlement of the Palestinian people's problem, the recognition of their right to self-determination, including the setting up of their own independent state. It is understandable that all countries concerned should participate in the negotiations, including the PLO, as the only true representative of the Palestinian people. The achievement of peace must also insure the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of all states in that area.

I believe that it is in the interests of all countries that the Middle East problem be solved as rapidly as possible by peaceful negotiations.

As far as Romania is concerned, it will continue to do all it can to contribute to achieving a lasting and just peace in the Middle East.

Question: In Western Europe the so-called Eurocommunism is experiencing an ever greater upsurge. Its supporters advocate the construction of a socialist society in keeping with each European country. What is your opinion on the link between this movement and the unity of the socialist countries?

Answer: As for the upsurge of Eurocommunism in Western Europe, I believe it is primarily determined by the deep socioeconomic changes that are taking place in the respective states and by the fact that the working social classes and certain circles of the dominating classes understand that the solution of the multiple problems of the present-day world requires the participation by all forces, including the communist parties and other workers parties, in seeking the best means for social progress.

The word Eurocommunism as such does not imply very much--socialist construction can be achieved only by such means as will take into consideration the requirements of the broad people's masses regarding social justice and social equity. However, this concept wants to stress that the West European countries have new problems to solve and they are completely different problems as, for instance, the problems in Romania or other socialist countries at the respective time. This means that one has to take into account the concrete national social and historical conditions, including the fact that the West European states have experienced and are characterized by a forceful development of the forces of production and of the technical and scientific level. All this, of course, poses special problems regarding the road of building the socialist society, and they are different problems than those posed in economically less developed countries which have proceeded to building socialism under different historical conditions.

In our opinion, a particularly positive fact is that the communist parties are acting in conformity with the realities of the countries in which they carry out their activity; they are concerned with strengthening cooperation with all socialist, social-democratic parties and with other democratic parties, including Christian parties, to resolve the new social problems and insure the democratic and socialist development of their countries.

Each communist party's independent concern with problems is an objective requirement under the historical conditions of today. On the basis of respect for each party's independence one can also achieve closer relations, a more lasting solidarity in the revolutionary movement and between the parties in capitalist countries and those in countries building socialism in their struggle for social progress, peace, and for a policy of respect for each people's national sovereignty.

Question: Relations between Romania and Japan have developed considerably in the economic field. Mr President, would you be so kind as to tell us your thoughts in connection with what has to be done so that relations between our two countries will become closer?

Answer: I would like to stress with great satisfaction the upward trend of relations between Romania and Japan.

In past years, exchange between our countries has increased a few times. Cooperation ventures have been initiated and new prospects have opened up for expanding economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation between our countries.

Taking into consideration what has been achieved thus far, I believe that possibilities exist to continue to expand economic cooperation between Romania and Japan. Certainly, this needs, first of all, to seek means to insure an equilibrium of the balance of trade which, unfortunately, is not in Romania's favor at this time.

We believe that this equilibrium must be achieved on the basis of more intensive Romanian export to Japan's market that will generally lead to expanding our economic cooperation.

At the same time, I believe that the achievement of cooperation ventures in the production process and cooperation in third markets will create conditions for mutually advantageous trade and for expanding mutually advantageous economic exchange.

At the same time, I believe that it is necessary for us to pay greater attention to scientific and technical cooperation, to intensifying cultural exchange and other exchange, thus contributing to a better understanding and rapprochement between our countries and peoples.

It goes without saying that strengthening Romanian-Japanese cooperation also presupposes a more active participation by our countries in resolving international economic problems, in eliminating underdevelopment and achieving a new world economic order and generally a more intensive Romanian-Japanese cooperation to achieve a democratic policy of equality among all nations, a policy that will permit each people to focus its efforts on its socioeconomic development and on building a better and more just world.

I would like to take this opportunity to extend best wishes for prosperity and well-being and peace to the friendly Japanese people!

DELEGATION'S ACTIVITIES AT HAVANA YOUTH FESTIVAL REPORTED

AU012029Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1940 GMT 1 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Havana, AGERPRES, 1/8/1978--During the world youth and students festival of Havana, the representatives of the youth and students of Romania participated in the debates of the working commissions focusing on: The development of international cooperation--important contribution to the struggle for peace; the youth's fight for world peace, for political, economic and social emancipation of the world peoples; the fight of the peoples, of the youth and students in South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe for independence, against imperialism and for complete abolishment of the racist regimes, of apartheid; the youth and students and the struggle for establishing a new, just and equitable international economic order, for the transfer of technology in the service of social progress; and the role and tasks of students and of their organizations in the struggle for reforming and democratizing education, for eradicating illiteracy, and for students' rights.

The Romanian representatives highlighted the principled, consistent stand of Romania on the major present-day problems in the attention of the delegates, made known on this occasion, too, the message of solidarity and friendship of the Romanian young generation with the young people everywhere, in the struggle for peace, democracy and progress, for a better and juster world.

The representatives of the Romanian delegation also took part in meetings with representatives of other delegations participating in the festival, with whom they effected fruitful exchanges of opinions and experience.

Speaking at the meeting of solidarity with the Korean people and youth, the Romanian representative pointed out that the people and youth of Romania support fully the just cause of the Korean people, declare for the withdrawal of the foreign troops from that zone, for the independent, peaceful and democratic reunification of Korea. Likewise, the representatives of the Young Pioneers participated in a conference on the children's rights and collaboration between their organizations as [word indistinct] in a meeting held at the "Jose Marti" camp.

MORE ON SIERRA LEONE FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

AU012033Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1934 GMT 1 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 1/8/1978--Stefan Andrei, Romanian foreign minister and Dr Abdulai Conteh, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Sierra Leone, now on an official visit in Romania, had talks on August 1.

Discussed were questions related to the development of relations between Romania and Sierra Leone in the economic, political, technical and cultural domains, highlighted being fresh possibilities for expanding the links of cooperation between the two countries. A broad exchange of opinions was effected on aspects of the international situation.

MORE ON OFFICIAL VISIT OF BENIN FOREIGN MINISTER

Talks Begin

AU011601Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 1 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Michel Alladaye, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the People's Republic of Benin, who is on an official visit in our country, today had talks with Ioan Avram, minister of machine building industry, and with Dumitru Popa, secretary of state at the Ministry of Chemical Industry. On this occasion the two sides discussed current aspects regarding expanding and diversifying economic cooperation in fields of common interest.

Economic Commission Begins Session

AU012052Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1944 GMT 1 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 1/8/1978--The proceedings of the first session of the Romanian-Benin joint government commission of economic and technical cooperation started on August 1, under the chairmanship of Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs, and Michel Alladaye, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the People's Republic of Benin. Analysed was the stage reached in the relations between Romania and Benin, and expanding cooperation between the two countries on multiple planes.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES DANISH SOCIALIST PARTY CHAIRMAN

AU011523Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 1 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, at Neptun today met with Gert Petersen, chairman of the Danish Socialist People's Party, who is on vacation in our country at the invitation of the RCP Central Committee.

During the meeting, the two sides stressed with satisfaction the good relations and friendly cooperation between the RCP and the Danish Socialist People's Party and emphasized that the development of cooperation between them contributes to strengthening solidarity between the working people in the two countries and to intensifying relations between Romania and Denmark, thus serving the interests of the two peoples and the cause of peace and peaceful cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

Within this framework, the two sides stressed the importance of continuing the exchange of opinion, information and experience between the two parties. They also discussed certain current aspects of the world situation and stressed the need to mobilize all democratic and progressive forces and public opinion to improve the international political climate, surmount the state of tension in various parts in the world and completely implement the Helsinki conference provisions; especially to adopt tangible measures for military disengagement. During the talk, the sides also stressed the importance of expanding cooperation among the communist, socialist, social democratic parties and generally among all progressive forces in the struggle for achieving security in Europe, concrete disarmament measures and for establishing a new international economic order and achieving the ideals of peace, freedom and progress of all peoples.

The meeting took place in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

PCE'S CARRILLO ARRIVES IN BUCHAREST ON VACATION

AU020832Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0500 GMT 2 Aug 78 AU

[Text] PCE Secretary General Santiago Carrillo arrived in Bucharest [date not given] on a holiday at Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's invitation.

TRADE MINISTER FAZEKAS OPENS CONSUMER GOODS FAIR

AU012055Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 1 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 1/8/1978--The annual consumer goods sample fair--Bucharest 1978 opened on August 1.

In his speech at the opening festivity, Janos Fazekas, deputy prime minister and minister of domestic trade, stressed that, this year, the fair brings to the fore the achievements obtained in the supply to the population, direct outcome of the success recorded by the working people of Romania in increasing, at ever higher rates, the country's economic potential, in socialist industrialization, in raising farm output, in expanding and updating all branches of the national economy. It was mentioned that the Romanian industry produces now over 300,000 consumer goods for home and foreign markets.

In the 21 fair pavilions covering more than 28,500 sq.m., over 170,000 assortments are displayed per domains and destination, illustrating the way in which the provisions of the programme concerning the consumer goods production and sale to the population for the 1976-1980 period, as also the other special programmes drawn up for the same purpose are implemented.

During the fair, contracts will be finalized for next year, foreign trade and goods exchange transactions will be perfected between industry and the commercial network, there will be fashion shows, practical demonstrations will be made as regards the functioning of durables and household appliances. Roundtables, symposiums, conferences, meetings with representatives of the beneficiaries [client enterprises, customers or end users] will also be arranged, just as other actions of the [word indistinct]. The public taste will be also made known by the enquiries including the representative products for the broadest categories of buyers and by putting on sale many of these products both at the 80 commercial stands in the fair precincts and at big shops in Bucharest and in other towns of the country.

The fair is open till August 31.

TITO GREETS MACEDONIAN PEOPLE ON 1903 UPRISING ANNIVERSARY

LD011256Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0922 GMT 1 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Brioni--Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, has sent the following greeting to the participants in the festivities marking the 75th anniversary of the Ilinden uprising in Skopje:

"I am sincerely grateful for the invitation to attend the celebrations being held to mark the 75th anniversary of the Ilinden uprising and the Krusevo Republic. I send you my warmest congratulations on this great anniversary and send my best wishes to the entire Macedonian nation and nationalities in Macedonia and to all the working people of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia.

"The Ilinden uprising and the Krusevo Republic occupy an exceptional place as a historic event in the struggle of the Macedonian nation and its centuries-long struggle for national and social liberation. The Ilinden uprising expressed in full measure the wish of the Macedonian nation to struggle for and win its independence as a free and equal people in the community of other peoples of the Balkans and Europe regardless of the sacrifices and hindrances. This is what gives Ilinden its place in history and significance.

"The leaders of the Macedonian uprising and the internal Macedonian revolutionary organizations knew how to link the struggle of the Macedonian nation and nationalities for liberation with their own goals of social liberation, to which the manifesto of the Krusevo Republic bears convincing witness. The Macedonian nation saw its liberation as the liberation of all the nationalities in Macedonia. Thus the Ilinden uprising and the Krusevo Republic became part of the nation's general desire for freedom and national liberation

"Although the attack on the Ilinden uprising, the savage settling of accounts with the rebels, the liquidation of the Krusevo Republic and institutions, the later division of Macedonia among neighboring states and national repression and the policy of denationalization on the part of the bourgeoisie and of regimes alien to the interests of the people in these countries made the struggle of the Macedonian nation for national and social liberation much more difficult, it could not be halted. The Macedonian nation carried on the struggle for its national liberation in all parts of its divided fatherland, linking its struggle with progressive socialist and workers' movements in these countries.

"The 1941 uprising for national and social liberation against the Bulgarian, Italian and German fascist occupiers represented a new historic undertaking in the realization of the centuries-old goal of the Macedonian nation.

"In the national liberation struggle and the revolution, the Macedonian nation linked its struggle with the struggle of other nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia, and realized its freedom, sovereignty and its own national state in the new socialist democratic community of fraternal, equal nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia.

"In its postwar development, the Macedonian nation has achieved unimaginable results in the sphere of material and spiritual development, in the development of national cultural and scientific creativity, making its full contribution to the overall material and social development of the SFRY, to the constant deepening of socialist self-management and to the constant strengthening of nonalined policies."

"Today, the Macedonian nation, the working class and all working people of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia can be rightly proud of the bright pages in their revolutionary past and of their great achievements in socialist construction. The results achieved in all spheres of socialist construction are the best proof of the fact that only in conditions of full national equality and in socialist self-managing socioeconomic relations can working people show all their creative abilities.

"Implementing a policy of peace, peaceful coexistence and equal cooperation, socialist nonalined Yugoslavia devotes particular attention to cooperation with its neighbors. This cooperation is based on respect for the principles of equality, sovereignty, territorial integrity and noninterference in the internal affairs of others; it is based on respect for the rights of national minorities which can act as bridges between neighboring peoples. These rights are an integral part of human rights in the spirit of the UN Charter and other UN declarations, and they are contained in the final document of the CSCE. On these principles our country advocates a positive attitude toward the position and rights of those parts of the Macedonian nation--and in the same way of our other nations--which live as national minorities in neighboring countries.

"I am sure that the Macedonian nation will, in Yugoslavia's fraternal community of nations and nationalities, attain yet greater successes in their all-round development.

"Greeting you on the 75th anniversary of the Ilinden uprising and congratulating all participants in the festivities, I wish the Socialist Republic of Macedonia all-round progress and prosperity."

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON VIETNAMESE FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

LD011858Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1100 GMT 1 Aug 78 LD

["Joint Communique on Nguyen Duy Trinh's Visit"--TANJUG headline; "Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, Aug 1, (TANJUG)--The minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Nguyen Duy Trinh, and the federal secretary for foreign affairs of Yugoslavia, Josip Vrhovec, have asserted with satisfaction that bilateral cooperation between Yugoslavia and Vietnam has been unfolding in a positive manner and that favorable possibilities exist for its further promotion, emphasizes a joint communique on the today ended official and friendly return visit of the Vietnamese minister of Yugoslavia.

The Vietnamese minister transmitted to the Yugoslav federal secretary from President Ton Duc Thang of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam for President Josip Broz Tito of Yugoslavia. The Vietnamese minister left Yugoslavia today.

At their talks the two ministers placed special accent on their two countries' engagement in the implementation of the just ended Belgrade nonaligned ministerial conference decisions.

The two ministers emphasized the significance of the (?conference-adopted) documents which are of great importance not only for the further strengthening of the nonaligned movement, but also for the world's stability and peace, the joint communique says. Their talks were conducted in the atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

TANJUG REPORTS DELEGATES' COMMENTS ON NONALINED MEETING

Sri Lanka Minister

ID011820Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1610 GMT 1 Aug 78 ID

[Excerpt] Belgrade--On leaving Belgrade today after attending the ministerial conference of the nonalined countries, A.C.S. Hameed, minister of foreign affairs of Sri Lanka, stated that President Tito's speech at the opening of the conference provided the keynote for the gathering. "We saw in his speech the birth and rebirth of the principles of the nonalined movement," Hameed said.

"The speech imparted elan to the delegates, who came to the conference with different views. Some members used polemics and spoke sharply to one another, very openly, but it is important to state that all of them remained under the roof of nonalinement, the minister of foreign affairs of Sri Lanka said. Sri Lanka is the coordinator of the activities of the nonalined between the two summits.

"The world will have to grasp the significance of this historic conference. The enemies of the movement have been looking for differences in views. However, we must not forget that although there are differences in views, not a single member country said a single word against the movement and its principles. After all, our conference is a place in which problems are being resolved. Delegates are returning to their homes and every one of them has felt the unity which binds us. The alternative to confrontation is negotiation, and there can be no negotiation without confrontation," A.C.S. Hameed stated.

Vietnamese Delegate

ID011912Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1510 GMT 1 Aug 78 ID

[Text] Belgrade--Nguyen Duy Trinh, head of the Vietnamese delegation at the Belgrade conference of nonalined countries, has stated that the gathering ended "very successfully." The conference confirmed the goals of nonalinement which are: Struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and other reactionary forces and orientation toward peace, independence, democracy and progress. The conference determined measures by which the implementation of the resolutions of the fifth summit in Colombo would acquire new incentive and measures which will actively contribute toward the preparations for the sixth summit conference to be held in Havana from 3 to 7 September 1979.

The Vietnamese diplomat then noted that at the Belgrade conference "isolated voices" had bee heard which "advocate that the movement move away from its noble goals, which sow dissent among the members and even sabotage the conference and the movement."

"These voices, however, were lost in the general atmosphere of the conference which was conducive to the consolidation of unity within the framework of the movement and solidarity between the movement and all socialist, democratic and progressive forces in the world, which will insure fresh and even greater victories for the cause of our movement."

In conclusion, replying to TANJUG's questions, Nguyen Duy Trinh stressed that "the success of the Belgrade conference cannot be separated from the preparations and carefully carried out organization of the host country, the SFRY. On this occasion I would like to again thank the government and the people of Yugoslavia for the friendly and very hospitable reception of the Vietnamese delegation.

BELGRADE RADIO COMMENTS ON NONALINED CONFERENCE

AU3121482 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 31 Jul 78 AU

[Cedomir Vuckovic commentary]

[Text] The ministerial conference of nonalined countries, which has just concluded in Belgrade and which has exceeded its original importance, has contributed to the strengthening of the unity of the nonalined movement. It has also shown that the struggle for a new and more democratic world may be conducted only if it is based on the well-known principles of nonalinement, equal rights, noninterference and equality for all. The tribute paid to President Tito and Yugoslavia for all that they have done for the nonalined movement is at the same time an expression of adherence to these principles by the strong main current of the movement. Cedomir Vuckovic comments:

Tito's encouraging words to the participants in this ministerial conference of the nonalined countries at its opening, to the effect that the principles of nonalinement are the same now as they were 17 years ago, were transformed at the end of the conference into a conclusion expressed in the political declaration to the effect that nonalinement is assuming an ever greater role, is becoming more and more effective and is being accepted more and more broadly in all regions of the world, and furthermore, the nonalined movement is becoming a successful, nonalined international factor that encourages countries and people to struggle for a new system of international relations, based on independence, equality and justice.

The sort of impact made by President Tito's speech in Belgrade this July and the extent of this impact are clearly shown by the fact that a special section of the declaration, i.e. its preamble, paid tribute to the Yugoslav president for all he has done for the nonalined movement. This, in fact, is without precedent. Let us add that by a decision of all present, Tito's speech was inserted in the official documents of the conference. In this way not only was tribute paid to Tito and Yugoslavia, but the determination of all nonalined countries was strongly confirmed to continue their struggle in these complex international times on the principles adopted 17 years ago, which are equal rights, noninterference, freedom and equality for all, as well as the struggle for the building of more democratic international relations.

Therefore this conference was taken, as one of the participants picturesquely put it, as a rendering of the accounts of nonalinement along its long, difficult, (?thorny) and complex, but successful, road from Belgrade to Belgrade. This is also an encouragement to the sixth summit meeting in Havana next year and a signpost in all the further actions of the nonalined movement.

The Belgrade meeting of the nonalined countries' ministers has several basic points of emphasis. Paramount among these are the strong antibloc feeling, the unity in differences, the determination in the struggle for a new international political and economic system, and the rejection of the policy of force and any kind of domination. In all this it has been clearly manifested that nonalinement, a movement incorporating countries with very different interests, has the strength to face its own misfortunes and to overcome them.

The strength of nonalinement lies in the fact that it is able to solve all problems candidly, clearly and resolutely, even those problems that arise as a consequence of conflicts between its members.

It has been shown that the striving for unity is stronger than disunity. Is this not demonstrated by the following facts: At the ministerial meeting of the nonalined countries in Belgrade, the Arab countries which had been quarrelling for a long time succeeded in finding a common language and reached agreement on the roads to solving the Middle East crisis, and particularly to solving the Palestine question.

Perhaps it appeared to some that this time the nonalined countries dealt with their internal problems more than they usually do. But let us not forget that the action ability of any political movement, including the nonalined one, depends on its internal unity. In the struggle to strengthen the nonalined principles here in Belgrade, the movement became stronger, richer in experience, and we may say, more united and determined to rally its ranks in the struggle for a new, more just world.

OFFICIAL SCORES BULGARIAN POSITION ON MACEDONIANS

AU012255Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1908 GMT 1 Aug 78 AU

[Speech by Bosko Stankovski, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Macedonia, at a festive soiree in Skopje on the 75th anniversary of the Ilinden uprising and the 34th anniversary of the first session of the Antifascist Council of National Liberation of Macedonia--live in Macedonian, with Serbo-Croatian translation superimposed]

[Excerpts] The 75 years since the Ilinden uprising are almost as many years of falsifying the event, and even of its being claimed by others. The sooner these errors are shed, for instance in neighboring Bulgaria, the better it will be for the Bulgarian people themselves and their working class and party, and ultimately for their authentic history. Anyone who tries to falsify the history of another people or claim it for himself is not aware of or does not understand his own people's authentic history, as is his right and duty; at the same time, when various events and possibilities are claimed by others, dirty intentions and aspirations of conquest in particular lurk in the background, but they have been and remain a mere illusion. Such was the fate of the San Stefano illusions which, being stillborn, were never realized, although in the years of World War II, because of the loyal alliance with Hitlerite Germany, the Bulgarian fascist jackboot marked into our country. Its fate is known. [passage indistinct]

There was a time when the Bulgarian Workers Party of Communists, or the Bulgarian Communist Party, really had a principled attitude to great-Bulgarian nationalism and its aggressive aspirations of conquest, although in some periods different attitudes were also manifested; especially in 1941 and 1943, after the decisions of the second session of AVNOJ [Antifascist Council of National Liberation of Yugoslavia], they showed that the remnants of the great-Bulgarian nationalist and chauvinist consciousness and aspirations had not been fully overcome.

There was hardly a congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party or a session of the Party Council and of the BCP Central Committee that failed to discuss the Macedonian national problem and the position of the Macedonians in Bulgaria. There are many documents on this printed in neighboring Bulgaria. Everybody knows the very important events of November 1944, especially those connected with the direct involvement of Georgi Dimitrov from Moscow, which is to say, before he arrived in Sofia.

Georgi Dimitrov strove and appealed with all his being for the struggle against the great-Bulgarian nationalism and aspirations, the cancerous growth in the Bulgarian organism and society, to be concretely located, and at the same time for a new process of relations to begin with the peoples of our country, and specifically with the Macedonian and Serbian peoples.

This process began with the establishment and practical application of the national rights of the Macedonians in Pirin Macedonia, which was introduced in principle at the well-known 10th plenum and through a whole system of decisions of the Politburo, the Central Committee, the government, respective ministries and especially the Education Ministry, which, among other things, created a qualitatively new attitude to the history of the Macedonian people (?and its) renaissance men and the Ilinden uprising, Goce Delcev and other ideologists and leaders of the national-liberation struggle of our peoples and created conditions which heralded new good neighborly relations, friendship and the building of a common future.

A great fraud is in fact being perpetrated primarily on the Bulgarian people, its working class and people, when earlier, and especially very recently, neighboring Bulgaria, in some Central Committee documents and the Foreign Ministry declaration, claims a continuity between the Dimitrov period and the policy and practice of April 1956 onward. At the same time this sullies the name of the great revolutionary and proven official of the international communist movement and leader of the Bulgarian people and the party, Georgi Dimitrov, who like Tito, fully wished to build new relations between Yugoslavia and the Bulgarian people.

No [word indistinct] policy has served the authentic interests of its people, and sooner or later such a policy will show its true face. Behind the present official documents of neighboring Bulgaria alleging that there is no Macedonian national minority and never has been, the true face and intention of this policy shows itself. If they allege that there is no Macedonian minority in Bulgaria and never has been, this means not only a falsification of their own history and documents but also an expression of relations toward our people, all the peoples of Yugoslavia, and a country as a whole, as the resolution of the 11th LCY Congress notes.

Any revolution which is not self-critical increasingly falls prey to error, among which is the reconciliation with the remnants of nationalism in any variation whatever. These range from chauvinism to aspirations of conquest and hegemony; and when they merge, one reaches the absurdity above all absurdities in the present-day world of negating the existence of a people, of laying claim to its history and of implementing aspirations of conquest against it.

It is natural for our community, which is developing friendly relations and equal cooperation with the peoples and countries throughout the globe, that it aspires to and develops in practice such relations with its neighbors.

It is an irrefutable fact that the SFRY as a whole and all of its republics within the jointly determined and uniform foreign policy have given initiatives serving comprehensive cooperation and greater and greater contacts between people. Within this framework, questions should be solved which have had an essential influence and will continue to influence both a positive development of cooperation and the development of good neighborly relations.

The position of the parts of our peoples who live in neighboring countries as national minorities has been and remains immanently an organic part of our foreign policy. So is the endeavor that these minorities may constitute a bridge for better understanding, good neighborliness and friendly relations.

There is no two-faced attitude in our foreign policy and there never has been. He who is seeking this is shooting in the dark, such as were the latest shots from Sofia. We are like this. Whoever thinks otherwise is deceiving both himself and others, as Goce Delcev would have put it.

We are one with Tito. Tito means us, our vigilant yesterday, our bright today, our clear horizons. We Macedonians love Tito. [applause]

KENYA'S FOREIGN MINISTER MAKES OFFICIAL VISIT

Received by Vrhovec

LD312154Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 2105 GMT 31 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 31 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec conferred in Belgrade today with Kenyan Foreign Minister Munyua Waiyaki who started an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia today.

Foreign Minister Waiyaki has been in Belgrade as the head of his country's delegation to the (?just)-ended non-aligned ministerial conference here.

In a cordial discussion, the two ministers exchanged views on current questions of joint interest. Discussed in particular were the results of the non-aligned ministerial conference and further non-aligned activity deriving from the conference conclusions.

Also covered in the talks were bilateral questions. Stated on both sides was the readiness to further promote and diversify bilateral relations.

Received by Dconic

LD011524Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1310 GMT 1 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, August 1 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Vice Premier Branislav Dconic today received Kenyan Foreign Affairs Minister Dr Munyua Waiyaki, who is heading a Kenyan delegation on an official friendly visit to Yugoslavia.

Discussed was the promotion of bilateral cooperation in the political, economic, scientific-technical, cultural-educational, sports and information fields.

The two countries were described as having an upward trend and good prospects for advancement in all fields.

Further possibilities for the development of cooperation in joint capital investments, technology transfer (above all in the fields of industry and agriculture), in capital construction (in addition to infrastructure, in other fields, too) as well as the existence of further possibilities for a larger and better balanced trade were asserted.

The importance and usefulness for the two countries' citizens cultural-artistic societies, sportsmen, scientists, experts and others to become more closely acquainted with one another were emphasized.

Vrhovec Addresses Luncheon

LD011804Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1532 GMT 1 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, gave a formal luncheon today in honor of Dr Munyua Waiyaki, Kenyan minister of foreign affairs, who is paying an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia.

During the luncheon, the two ministers exchanged toasts.

Addressing his distinguished guest, Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, said:

"We in Yugoslavia are following with attention and sympathy the efforts by the people and the government of friendly and nonalined Kenya, under the leadership of their prominent leader and distinguished statesman, President Jomo Kenyatta, for a speedier economic and social development of their beautiful country.

"The people of Kenya and Yugoslavia are linked by traditional friendship. Our peoples fervently supported the heroic struggle of your people for liberation from the colonial yoke. This is entirely understandable, because Socialist Yugoslavia, too, was born in the liberation struggle against the occupiers and foreign domination."

Speaking about cooperation between the two countries, Vrhovec stressed that it is based on full respect for equality, independence, sovereignty, noninterference and the right to a free choice of paths of the internal development. "By proceeding from these principles, which represent the foundation of the movement of nonalined countries, our two countries are carrying out successful cooperation in every sphere, particularly in the economic sphere. Installations built by Yugoslav enterprises which we have formed, the exchange which we are realizing and the considerable number of Kenyan citizens trained in Yugoslavia--all this represents an example of our successful cooperation. We are convinced that this cooperation, with joint efforts of both sides, will continue to develop successfully," the federal secretary for foreign affairs stressed.

He added that the Kenyan minister's visit is taking place immediately after the successful conclusion of two very important gatherings: The OAU summit and the ministerial conference of the nonalined countries. Vrhovec pointed to the positive results of the meeting in Khartoum, which represented a significant contribution toward the successful work of the Belgrade ministerial conference of the nonalined countries. "Consistent support of the OAU for the principles and movement of nonalinement is at the same time a contribution toward the further consolidation of the independence of African countries. The strong support to the liberation struggle of the people of Zimbabwe and Namibia and the condemnation of the racist policy of apartheid in South Africa adopted at the Khartoum conference will, we are convinced, speed up the definitive liquidation of colonialism on African soil and insure that Namibia and Zimbabwe achieve independence. Comprehensive support for the struggle for these aims is one of the fundamental tasks and goals of the nonalined movement. For its part, my country wishes and is ready to make this lofty goal its greatest contribtuion," Josip Vrhovec said.

The federal secretary for foreign affairs stressed that during the ministerial conference of nonalined countries all main issues of the international community, in which nonalined countries are vitally interested, were discussed and that agreements on the further directions of the movement's activities were reached. "It was shown once again that the nonalined movement represents a very significant, independent political force, that it represents today an essential element of stability, peace and security in the world and that it is a champion of the struggle for the democratization of international relations as a whole," Vrhovec stressed.

Vrhovec said that in implementing the documents adopted in Belgrade and maintaining respect for the principles of the movement and the further consolidation of its solidarity and unity, all nonalined countries would be much stronger in opposing all pressures. "Of course we must also make special efforts to insure that disputes among nonalined countries are resolved in a peaceful manner in line with the principles of the nonalined policy," Josip Vrhovec said at the end of his toast.

ASPECTS OF 1979 FEDERAL BUDGET REPORTED

LD311805Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1004 GMT 30 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The proposed bases for the federal budget for 1979, which were adopted a few days ago by the Federal Executive Council, envisage that the expenditure and income of the 1979 federal budget will be set at a level of about 96 billion dinars. As no sufficiently firm estimates of economic trends and plan fulfillment for 1978 nor indicators of development in 1979 are yet available, the bases of the federal budget are primarily an orientation in the basic balances. No less significant in this respect is the forthcoming delegate debate on the federal budget. In the Yugoslav Assembly, the initial draft federal budget is generally subject to amendments relating to the interests of the republics and provinces.

The bases of the 1979 federal budget are made up on the basis of an assessment of the 1979 development indicators, and of the average levels of growth according to the Yugoslav social plan for the period up to 1980.

The incomes of the federal budget are formed on the basis of the new law on federal finance and are divided into primary incomes and contributions of the republics and provinces.

It is envisaged that the primary federal incomes will amount in 1979 to more than 60 billion dinars, while the remaining resources will be guaranteed by contributions from the republics and provinces and by other means. The primary federal incomes will be formed on the basis of a portion of customs duties and other customs tariffs and taxes, (24.3 billion dinars), on the basis of a portion of the basic tax on turnover of products (33.6 billion dinars), and on the basis of the individual incomes of federal organs and organizations and the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA].

The total volume of federal budget expenditures for 1979 will, according to the proposal on these bases, amount to about 96 billion dinars, and will be 16.9 percent greater than the volume of federal budget expenditure in 1978, on condition, of course, that this first budget projection does not undergo any major amendments.

The greater part of the federal budget expenditures will be utilized for financing, developing and modernizing the YPA, as usual. The budget also provides for additional resources amounting to over 8 billion dinars for the economically underdeveloped republics and autonomous provinces, and further provides for a small sum to cover the deficit in the disability pension insurance fund of Montenegro. A fairly large sum of over 19 billion dinars will be spent on disability and veteran protection and on insured veterans' pensions.

The work of federal organizations and organs is also financed out of the federal budget by over 6 billion dinars, and the activity of sociopolitical organizations by 470 million dinars. A sum of 2 billion dinars will be spent on noneconomic investment. Part of the resources will be set aside in the permanent budget reserves, and part will be spent on obligations from previous years, as well as for financing the federal directorates for goods reserves.

In working out the bases of the 1979 federal budget, the starting point was that the budget expenditure of sociopolitical communities, as well as the budget expenditure of the federation, should increase at a slower rate than the national income; that is, than the social product of the overall economy.

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